The Massillon Independent

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO THURSDAY DECEMBER 10, 1896. XXXV—NO. 39

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS:

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1882 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B & B

This store is right into the holiday business—is going about it with an earnestness that will attract your attention and we know win your confidence.

In the Fancy Goods line we put on sale larger and finer assortments than ever of Art Potteries and Bric-a-Brac in Royal Bonn, Royal Vienna, Sevres, Doulton, Adderly, Teplitz, Cloissonne, Italian Faience, Bisque Figures, Bronzes, etc. Then there are numberless articles in Fancy Leather and in Celluloid—Comb and Brush Sets, Work Boxes, Shaving Sets, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Necktie Boxes, and Collar and Cuff Boxes.

Then the rang of Cut Glass and Fine China—Silver and Silver-plated Novelties, Lamps, Shades, Globes, Tables, Onyx Cabinets, Hard Wood Tabourettes, India Seats Fancy Chairs and Tables—all at our well known small profit prices. Then

BOOKS, TOYS, DOLLS and GAMES

—and then you've a mere mention of the Holiday Display this store has prepared for your holiday buying—a newspaper description can't be definite—better come and see and we'll warrant you'll find the prices so much in your favor as will pay you for the coming.

We'll be glad to send Catalogue to those who will write for it—costs you nothing and will save you many dollars—19 pages mostly illustrated, devoted to Holiday Goods, exclusive of the Jewelry and other departments which contain so many good gift articles.

The time is short—come or write for the book without delay.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

The New Hook Spoon Free To All.

I read in the Christian Standard that Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., would give an elegant plated hook spoon to anyone sending her ten 2 cent stamps. I sent for one and found it so useful that I showed it to my friend, and made $13.00 in two hours, taking orders for the spoon. The hook spoon is a household necessity. It cannot slip into the dish or cooking vessel. The spoon is something the housekeepers have needed ever since spoons were first invented. Anyone can get a sample spoon by sending ten two cent stamps to Miss Fritz. This is a splendid way to make money around home.

Very truly, Jeannette S.

A Chance to make Money.

I have made $1,640 clear mony in 87 days and attended to my household duties besides, and I think this is doing splendid for a woman inexperienced in business. Anyone can sell what everyone wants to buy, and every family wants a Dish Washer. I don't canvass at all; people come or send for the washer, and every washer that goes out sells two or three more, as they do the work to perfection. You can wash and dry the dishes in two minutes. I am going to devote my whole time to this business now and I am sure I can clear $5,000 a year. My sister and brother have started business and are doing splendid. You can get complete instructions and hundreds of testimonials by addressing the Iron City Dish Washer Co., Station A, Pittsburg Pa., and if you don't make lots of money it's your own fault.

Mrs. W. H.

Now is the time to subscribe.

DINGLEY BILL NO LAW

Action of Republican Senatorial Caucus Means It.

FOR INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM

The Caucus Decided to Appoint a Committee to Formulate a Plan—Immigration Bill to Be Passed—Some Silver Senators Didn't Attend.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The action of the Republican senatorial caucus in referring the Dingley tariff bill to its steering committee and the circumstances under which this action was taken are accepted, in the senate, as practically the end of the agitation in the interest of this measure. The debate in the caucus developed that there were wide differences as to the advisability of attempting to pass the bill even among the Republicans, and the opinion was expressed by some who were on the inside that fully one-third of the Republican senators, not including the absent silver men, were antagonistic to the bill.

Senators Dubois, Pettigrew, Mantle, Cannon, Squire and Teller were absent. All of these, except Senator Teller, were in the city and could have attended if they had been so disposed. Senator Dubois resigned as caucus secretary.

Senators Carter, Wolcott, Michell, Shoup, Hansbrough, Cameron, Pritchard, Perkins and Clark, who heretofore have always voted for silver in the senate, were present.

Senator Wilson (Wash.) was made secretary, while Senator Shoup was placed on the steering committee in the place vacated by his colleague This committee was also enlarged by the addition of the name of Senator Hansbrough (N. D.).

It was decided to push the immigration bill as a party measure

The caucus also decided for an international agreement on silver by agreeing to the following resolution introduced by Senator Wolcott.

Resolved, That a special committee of five members of this caucus be appointed to recommend some plan whereby legislation may be had at this session of congress looking to an international conference with leading commercial nations of the world for the the promotion of bimetallism.

The silver senators say, without exception, however, that in taking the position they have they do not mean to place themselves in the attitude of opponents of a protective tariff policy, but rather that they desire to be in an independent position where, they can accept or reject any tariff proposition presented by their former party associates

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT

The Annual Report to Congress of Postmaster General Wilson

WASHINGTON, Dec 9—A vigorous protest against the abuse of the postal service is made in the annual report of Postmaster General Wilson. He quotes figures which show an excess of expenditures over receipts of $8,127,088 for the past fiscal year, which, however, is a decrease in deficiency of $1,679,956, as compared with the previous fiscal year. This satisfactory exhibit for the past year has been made possible, the postmaster general sets forth, by a vigorous policy of bringing suits or pushing collection on bonds immediately after default.

The total deficiency, even after omitting the amount credited to the Pacific railroads, was $8,127,088 44, which was a charge on the general treasury There is no necessity for this annual deficit The department is powerless to prevent it, but a few lines of amendment by congress to the postal laws will wipe it out and give m its place a steady surplus It has its chief source in the transmission at second-class rates of a large and rapidly increasing volume of matter never in the contemplation of the law, which gives the nominal rate of 1 cent a pound on such matter, and assuredly outside of the policy of the law as to newspapers and periodicals.

The proposed 1 cent letter rate he says is impracticable, while the deficit since 1885 has reached $90,000,000 from 1 cent a pound postage, money earned by the Pacific railroads for carrying mail and applied to their indebtedness to the government, overtime claims of lettercarriers and indebtedness of the department for telegraph service

In some respects he says our postal service is the best in the world.

He again recommends the consolidation of small offices with the nearest money order offices

The results of rural free delivery experiments are not yet known.

He recommends fixity of tenure during efficiency and good behavior to the three assistant postmasters general whose work is entirely non-political.

He recommends the placing under the civil service of as many postmasters as possible.

COMPTROLLER ECKELS REPORT.

He Gives Information Concerning National Banks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The annual report of Hon. James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, submitted to congress, contains information in detail in regard to the organization, supervision and liquidation of national banks for the year ended Oct. 31, 1896.

During the year 28 new banks were organized, with a capital stock aggregating $3,245,000. These banke were located in 15 states and the District of Columbia. Of the number, 8 were in Pennsylvania, 2 each in New York, Georgia, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia, and 1 each in Alabama, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia. The capital stock of the 12 located in the eastern states aggregates $1,180,000, of the 6 located in the western states $875,000, and the 10 in the southern states, $1,190,000. The state of Georgia is first in the amount of capital stock represented by the new banks organized, the aggregate being $600,000; Pennsylvania next, with $520,000, and the District of Columbia next, with $500,000,

The total number of national banks organized since June 30, 1863, the date of the granting of the first certificate of authority, is 5,051, making an average of 153 for each year Of this number, 3,679 were in active operation on Oct 31, 1896, with an authorized capital stock aggregating $650,014,895, represented by 288,902 shareholders, or an average capital stock of $176,682, of shares of stock of 2,296, and of shareholders 78.

The total amount of circulating notes outstanding on Oct. 31, 1896, was $234,553,807, or which amount $7,091,205 was secured by bonds still held for account of insolvent and liquidating banks, and $18,747,430 by lawful money deposited for account of the same and by active banks reducing circulation

The net increase in circulation secured by bonds during the year was $26,329,053, and the gross increase in the total circulation was $21,099,429

The total resources of the 3,676 banks reporting on Oct 6, 1896, the date of the last report of condition, was $3,263,685,813.83, of which $1,893,268,839.31 represented loans and discounts and $362,165,733.85 money of all kinds in bank.

Of their liabilities $1,597,891,058 73 represented individual deposits, $336,342,854.70 surplus and net undivided profits and $209,944,019.50 outstanding circulating notes secured by bonds.

His principal recommendations are these:

That no loan be made to a director, not an executive officer of the bank except upon collateral security, or a satisfactorily endorsed note

That directors be required to make an examination of their bank once each year, upon a day to be designated by the comptroller.

That in places having a population of less than 2,000 inhabitants national banks shall be permitted, under regulations to be made by the comptroller of the currency and approved by the secretary of the treasury, to be organized with a capital stock of not less than $25,000, and with a corresponding reduction in the amount of bonds required to be deposited with the treasurer of the United States

That national banks be permitted under such regulations and restrictions as shall be made by the comptroller of the currency and approved by the secretary of the treasury to establish branch banks in towns and villages where no national bank is established and where the population does not exceed 1,000 inhabitants; such branch banks to have the right to receive deposits, make loans and discounts, and buy and sell exchange, but in no case to be permitted to issue circulating notes other than of the parent bank. It shall in all respects be considered as a part of the parent bank, and in each case where such branches are maintained the comptroller shall receive in the reports of the central bank a statement, properly sworn to and attested, of the condition of its branches He shall also have the right of separate and independent examinations, and he may, whenever he deems it necessary, require, before granting the right to any bank to maintain branches, that the paidup capital stock of such bank be increased to an amount to be by him fixed, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury

That the semiannual tax on circulation be reduced to one fourth of 1 per cent.

That the issue of circulating notes to the par value of the bonds deposited be permitted

He also argues for the retirement of the greenbacks

FOUR BILLS PASSED.

The House Gets Down to Business—Grow Makes a Speech.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The house has passed three bills of considerable importance and the first of the regular supply bills—that for pensions.

Three of the bills related to postal matters. One provided for the use of private mailing cards of same general size and character as the present postal cards when 1 cent stamps are affixed. Another provided for a limited indemnity of $10 for the loss of registered mail matter, and the third provided for a private carrier service in towns and villages where no free delivery exists. It provides that on the application of 20 persons receiving their mail at the same office, the postmaster shall appoint such persons as are willing to undertake the collection and delivery of mails, that the charge not to exceed 1 cent for each letter and that the charge shall be paid by the beneficiaries

The pension bill was passed without factious opposition, but Mr Grow (Pa.) took occasion in the debate to submit some views in favor of higher tariff duties based on that portion of the president's message relating to the tariff The bill carries $141,263,880, about $75,000 less than the law for the current year

FOR THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

A Representative Denied Admission as Member of the House

WASHINGTON, Dec 9—Mr George Nelson of Indian Territory is an applicant for admission to the house as a delegate to represent that territory but it can be safely predicted that he will not be seated Mr. Nelson claims he won in an election held on the 3d of November There being no territorial government he secured a certificate of election from the Indian agent, who is the highest federal officer He bases his claim to a seat on the broad ground that each territory is entitled under the constitution to a delegate in congress When Mr. Nelson presented his certificate to Speaker Reed the speaker remarked: "If it was a certificate from your grocer, I might consider it"

Representative Sherman, the chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, declined to call up the case in the house and other members of the committee also refused Mr. Nelson endeavored to secure admission to the floor of the house, which is granted to contestants for seats, but was repulsed.

New Revenue Cutter Tried.

CLEVELAND, Dec 9—A preliminary trial trip has been made of the new steel revenue cutter Walter Q. Gresham built by the Globe Shipbuilding company The test was very satisfactory the steamer making nearly 20 miles an hour with four boilers.

MACEO DIES FOR CUBA.

He and Gen. Gomez's Son Killed In Battle.

SPANISH GIVE EXPLICIT DETAILS.

The Cuban General Performed a Great Military Feat Before Death—Crossed the Trocha and Was Getting Near Havana—Weyler Completely Outdone.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—It is stated in most positive terms by the Spanish authorities that Antonio Maceo, the great insurgent leader, has been killed in Havana province, after having affected the passage of the western trocha near Muriel. With the Cuban leader died the youth Francisco Gomez, son of General Maximo Gomez.

Most explicit details are given in the report of the Spanish commander, Major Cirujeda, who contested the passage of the trocha unsuccessfully on Dec. 4, (last Friday) with Maceo, and who sustained another conflict Monday with the forces under the insurgent leader.

After the fight, the Spanish troops made a reconnaisance of the ground previously held by the Cuban forces. The one body was that of a mulatto, a stout man, with gray, crispy curling hair, and the other, that of a slender, dark haired youth.

Both men were dressed in white linen duck suits. On the corpse of the elder was a fine undershirt with the initials "A. M." upon it. The pair of black silk socks on this body contained the same initials worked in red silk. There was a gold ring on the finger containing on the inner rim the engraved inscription "Antonio Y. Maria."

It is stated that there was found on the body of the younger man a letter written in pencil, saying that he dies rather than abandon the corpse of his general, Maceo.

WEYLER OUTGENERALED.

General Maceo Crossed the Trocha and Got Near Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—It is now semi-officially admitted that Antonio Maceo, the insurgent leader, passed the military line of Pinar del Rio on Friday last, near Mariel, the port at its northern extremity. He was accompanied by the son of Maximo Gomez.

There was much excitement here when it became generally known that Maceo had crossed the military line with, it is understood, a strong force of insurgents, especially when coupled with the fighting between Spanish troops and insurgents close to this city. It seems evident that the insurgent commander has not only cleverly turned the flank of Captain General Weyler, but has succeeded in getting in his rear and crossing the famous military line near the port which has been used as a base of supplies for the Spanish troops in Pinar del Rio. The importance of this movement cannot be exaggerated.

The exact whereabouts of General Weyler is not known, but he is believed to be hunting for Maceo in the mountains in the extreme eastern part of Pinar del Rio while the insurgent chief has seemingly doubled on his tracks, turned the flank of the Spanish general and passed in his rear in the direction of this city, crossing the military line at will, and possibly being by this time in the vicinity of the capital of Cuba. If Maximo Gomez has carried out the plan attributed to him, that of pushing westward to the support of Maceo, a junction of the two main bodies of the insurgent forces may be expected shortly.

Nothing appears to be known of the strength of the insurgent force with Antonio Maceo in this province. In fact, it was not until the news was being passed from person to person in the streets that the authorities would give a half-hearted admission of the truth of the report that Maceo had crossed the military line. This was believed, will alter the whole situation and important events may occur within a short time. There is no doubt that the insurgents have recently increased in number about the capital. The stray bands of 20 or 30 "bandits met by the Spanish troops have now swollen to the proportions of insurgent forces as 20,000 to 40 000 men.

It seems to be admitted and believed that Maceo will strike before Weyler can hurry back from Pinar del Rio. Indeed it is apparently currently reported that the captain general has been wounded in an engagement with the insurgents before the latter crossed the military line, and that he may not be able to return here, except as a prisoner of the Cubans.

The authorities, naturally, are doing all in their power to minimize the crossing of the trocha by Maceo, and intimate that he is, as usual, according to the Spanish, running away from them. This does not alter the fact that he has escaped the hunter and that the hunter may find difficulty in getting home.

The friends of the insurgents here are overjoyed at the new turn taken in the campaign and are boasting that Maceo and Gomez will soon be knocking at the gates of Havana. To this the Spanish officials simply say "wait and see, the rime is not yet."

But there is no denying that the supporters of Spain here are looking much crestfallen and discouraged. Even a defeat at the hands of the insurgents, it is admitted, would have been better than the humiliation which the Spanish troops have suffered in being so skillfully outmanoeuvred by the insurgents.

Lee Said Farewell to Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Consul General Lee has called at the White House and said farewell to the president, as he was about to start for his post, taking the first steamer from New York for Havana. It is understood that Mrs. Lee does not accompany the general to Cuba.

HANNA'S SON SUED.

A Traveling Man Claims He Wrongfully Holds an Election Bet.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 9.—Suit has been begun against D. R. Hanna, son of Chairman M. A. Hanna, as the result of an election bet.

Mr. R. H. Jackson, a Chicago traveling man who makes his home in this city some of the time, has instituted the suit. Mr Hanna wagered $150 that McKinley would have 50,000 more votes in Ohio than Mr. Bryan and Mr. Jackson accepted it. During Mr. Jackson's absence from the city the mony was paid to Mr Hanna by the staekholder Mr Jackson claims Hanna lost the bet and as Hanna refuses to give him the money Jackson has brought suit to recover it

WANT NO AUTONOMY.

Cubans Oppose President Cleveland's Plan.

CUBA MUST BE FREE, SAYS PALMA.

The Delegate Thinks the Message Very Depressive to Spain—A Cuban Government Does Exist, in Spite of the President's Assertion, He Declares.

NEW YORK, Dec 9.—At the office of the Cuban junta, in this city, Tomas Estrada Palma, delegate of the Cuban republic to the United States, has given out a statement in which he expressed his views of the president's message, so far as it related to the Cuban question He says the message, generally speaking, is in a great measure very depressive to Spain as an independent nation, as it declares that Spain has no control over at least two thirds of the island, it acknowledges the grievances which have led to the present revolt of the Cubans against the authority of Spain, and supports the Cubans in their distrust of any promise whatsoever that the Spanish government can make to them, and pledges the guaranty of the United States as a security for any agreement which Spain may enter upon with Cuba

President Cleveland, he continues, finally declares, without hesitation, that the patience of the United States in waiting for Spain to end the contest, has a limit; that the obligations to the sovereignity of Spain will be superceded by higher obligations and that considerations of humanity and a desire to see a rich and fertile country intimately related to the United States, saved from complete devastation, will subserve the interests thus involved and at the same time promise to Cuba and its inhabitants an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of peace

As to the inference, contained in the message, that the Cuban government has now given up all attempt to exercise its functions, Mr Palma cites recent acts of General Gomez in fulfillment of orders to prove that the civil government of the republic of Cuba commands the respect and obedience of the military authorities Mr Palma says it is idle to talk of autonomy for the Cubans

The atrocities practiced by the Spanish in the present war, he continues, "have deepened to such an extent the political abyss rent between Cuba and Spain, that it is absolutely impossible to fill it up with another sort of scheme which does not affirm the absolute independence of the Cuban people Cuba has decided to get rid forever of the Spanish rule and her people count neither their enemies nor the many patriots which daily succumb to the struggle They go on, confident in the justice of their cause, the firmness of their resolution and the protection of God They realize of course, that they are, in the very center of free America, left alone to themselves, without a hand outstretched to them; but far from being discouraged, they feel convinced of their ultimate success."

CLUE TO PENSION SWINDLE.

A Negro Applicant Placed Under Arrest at St Louis

ST LOUIS, Dec 9—The United States authorities believe that in Henry F Barkus, alias Samuel Meyers, colored they have a clue to a pension swindle which has been conducted on an extensive scale Barkus, alias Meyers, said he had served as a corporal in Company K, Ninety-seventh Indiana infantry

He made his application under the name of Samuel Myers, and the records at Washington show that Corporal Myers of Company K, Ninety-seventh Indiana, was living in the Hoosier state and drawing a pension. When arrested Barkus made a statement that leads the United States officials to think the negro soldier in a white regiment is a common scheme for working pension fraud

MEXICAN DISAPPOINTMENT.

They Had Hoped Cleveland Would Favor Granting Recognition.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 9.—There is a keen feeling of disappointment here that President Cleveland could not see his way to recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans, for Mexican sympathy is undoubtedly with them, and this country and most of Latin-America, with the possible exception of Chile, is ready to follow the lead of the great republic, and it is said here that McKinley will take a more generous attitude.

A Cronin Witness Suicides.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Henry Ewen O'Connor, one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution in the Cronin murder case, has committed suicide owing to illness

Deaths From Plague In India.

BOMBAY, Dec. 9.—Eight hundred deaths are reported up to date from the plague, but the number is believed to be much larger.

RATCHFORD THE MAN.

A Pittsburg Paper Urges Him as Penna's Successor.

The Press, one of the most influential of Pittsburg papers, sees in M. D. Ratchford, of Massillon, the ablest of the men suggested as successor of National President P. H. Penna of the United Mine Workers. The Press says:

"The contest for the national presidency of the United Mine Workers of America seems to be shaping itself to a victory for M. D. Ratchford, the present executive officer of the Ohio state organization. The election will take place at the annual convention of the order called for Columbus in January.

"Ratchford is one of the young leaders among the miners, but he has come into prominence rapidly within the last five years since his elevation to the Ohio presidency. He is strong in his own territory, and will likely have the solid vote of the Buckeye field. He is also strong in the Pittsburg district, and in Illinois. The local miners made his acquaintance at the various joint and district conventions held in this city the past two years, when he was called upon to address them on phases of the mining situation that affected interdependently the Ohio and Pittsburg fields. The way he handled his constituency's case won him many warm friends here.

'Ratchford is eminently a man of good, hard common sense. He is not an orator, but when he talks it is to the point and forcibly. He is anything but an impulsive man. Enthusiasm never masters his judgm nt. and as councilor, arbitrator, or conferee he is one of the most solid men of the many eminent labor leaders that have graduated from the mine workers' organization"

EVIDENCE OF CONSPIRACY.

Julian Says He Has It—Fitz Won't Fight In San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—Martin Julian states that he had evidence complete which will prove that a conspiracy was planned and operated against Fitzsimmons in the recent Fitzsimmons-Sharkey fight. Julian says that the parties to the conspiracy were Referee Earp, Dannie Needham, Sharkey's trainer, and Dan Lynch, Sharkey's backer, and the National club.

Julian says it is idle to talk of a contest before the Olympic club here between Corbett and Fitzsimmons because clubs in New York will offer larger purses for a limited contest than any club in a smaller city If an unlimited contest cannot be arranged Fitzsimmons wants to fight for the largest available purse in a limited bout.

Jackson and Walling to Hang.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 9.—The court of appeals has refused a new trial to Scott Jackson. The opinion also covers the appeal in the Walling case. The judge will not set the hanging day for both prisoners.

You Can Be Well

When your blood is pure, rich and nourishing for nerves and muscles. The blood is the vital fluid, and when it is poor, thin and impure you must either suffer from some distressing disease or you will easily fall a victim to sudden change exposure, or overwork. Keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla and be well.

Hood's Pills are the best after dinner pill; assist digestion, cure headache. 25c.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Olagah, Ind. Ter. Chief.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe, we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, opera block.

Do You Doubt

that hundreds of cases of consumption are reported to us as cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been pronounced by the best and most experienced home doctors, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial against "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses in curative power over this fatal malady all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit the patient, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, "sore lungs," asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies have been skillfully reproduced in one chapter of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, an illustrated great doctor book of 1008 pages, a free copy of which will be sent you on receipt of 21 one cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Don't be persuaded into buying liniments without reputation or merit—Chamberlain's Pain Balm costs no more, and its merits have been proven by a test of many years. Such letters as the following, from L. G. Bagley, Hueneme, Cal., are constantly being received: "The best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and I say so after having used it in my family for several years" It cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, opera block.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

PARTING WORDS.

President Cleveland's Last Annual Message to Congress.

AUTONOMY FOR CUBANS.

United States Has Offered to Settle the Trouble Peacefuliy.

SPAIN MUST ACCEPT, OR STOP WAR.

The President Intimates That If the Dons Do Not Reach a Settlement In Some Manner, the United States Will Be Compelled to Act In a Decisive, Though Unpleasant Way—A Disposition to Allow the European Powers to Deal With the Turkish Question—He Expresses a Belief That the Present Tariff Law, If Let Alone, Will Yet Yield Sufficient Revenue—Favors Meeting Treasnry Deficiencies With the Present Gold, Now Held by the Government, Outside of the Reserve—Favors Retirement of the Greenbacks. Tackles the Trusts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. — President Cleveland in his message to Congress said:

To the Congress of the United States:

As representatives of the people in the legislative branch of their government, you have assembled at a time when the strength and excellence of our free institutions and fitness of our citizens to enjoy popular rule have been again made manifest. A political contest involving momentous consequences, fraught with feverish apprehension, and creating aggressiveness so intense as to approach bitterness and passion, has been waged throughout our land, and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage, without disturbance of our tranquility or the least sign of weakness in our national structure.

When we consider these incidents and contemplate the peaceful obedience and manly submission which have succeeded a heated clash of political opinions, we discover abundant evidence of a determination on the part of our countrymen to abide by every verdict of the popular will, and to be controlled at all times by abiding faith in the agencies established for the direction of the affairs of their government. Thus our people exhibit a patriotic disposition which entitles them to demand of those who undertake to make and execute their laws such faithful and unselfish service in their behalf as can only be prompted by a serious appreciation of the trust and confidence which the acceptance of public duty invites.

In obedience to a constitutional requrement, I herein submit to congress certain information concerning national affairs, with the suggestion of such legislation as in my judgment is necessary and expedient. To secure brevity and avoid tiresome narration, I shall omit many details concerning matters within federal control, which though by no means unimportant, are more profitably discussed in department reports. I shall also further curtail the communication by omitting a minute recital of many minor incidents connected with our foreign relations which have heretofore found a place in executive messages, but are contained in a report of the secretary of state which is herewith submitted.

The Turkish Question.

At the outset of a reference to the more important matters affecting our relations with powers it would afford me satisfaction if I could assure the congress that the disturbed conditions in Asiatic Turkey had, during the past year, assumed a less hideous and bloody aspect, and that either as a consequence of the awakening of the Turkish government to the demands of humane civilization or as the result of decisive action on the part of the great nations having the right by treaty to interfere for the protection of those opposed to the rage of mad bigotry and cruel fanaticism, the shocking features of of the situation had mitigated.

Instead, however, of welcoming a softened disposition of protective intervention, we have been afflicted by continued and not unfrequent reports of the wanton destruction of homes and the bloody butchery of men, women and children, made martyrs to their profession of Christian faith.

While none of our citizens in Turkey have thus far been killed or wounded, though often in the midst of dreadful scenes of danger, their safety in the future is by no means assured. Our government at home and our minister at Constantinople have left nothing undone to protect our missionaries in Ottoman territory, who constitute nearly all the individuals residing there who have a right to claim our protection on the scope of American citizenship.

Our efforts in this direction will not be relaxed; but the deep feeling and sympathy that have been aroused among our people ought not to so far blind their reason and judgment as to lead them to demand impossible things. The outbreaks of blind fury which lead to murder and pillage in Turkey occur suddenly and without notice, and an attempt on our part to force such a hostile presence there as might be effective for prevention or protection would not only be resisted by the Ottoman government, but would be regarded as an interruption of their plans by the great nations, who assert their exclusive right to interfere in their own time and method for the security of life and property in Turkey.

Several naval vessels are stationed in the Mediterranean as a measure of caution and to furnish all possible relief and refuge in case of emergency. We have made claims against the Turkish government for the pillage and destruction of missionary property at Harpoot and Marash during uprisings at those places. Thus far the validity of these demands has not been admitted, though our minister, prior to such outrages and in anticipation of danger, demanded protection for the persons and property of our missionary citizens in the localities mentioned, and notwithstanding that strong evidence exists of actual complicity of Turkish soldiers in the work of destruction and robbery, the facts as they now appear do not permit us to doubt the justice of these claims, and nothing will be omitted to bring about their prompt settlement.

A number of Armenian refugees having arrived at our ports, an order has lately been obtained from the Turkish government permitting the wives and children of such refugees to join them here. It is hoped that hereafter no obstacle will be interposed to prevent the escape of all those who seek to avoid the perils which threaten them in Turkish dominions.

Our recently appointed consul to Erzerum is at his post and discharging the duties of his office, though for some unaccountable reason his formal exequatur from the sultan has not been issued. I do not believe that the present somber prospect in Turkey will be long permitted to offend the sight of the Christian, humane and enlightened civilization that belongs to the close of the nineteenth century and it seems hardly possible that the earnest demand of good people throughout the Christian world for its corrective treatment will remain unanswered.

The Cuban Insurrection.

The insurrection in Cuba still continues with all its perplexities. It is difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made toward the pacification of the island, or that the situation of affairs as depicted in my last annual message has in the least improved. If Spain still holds Havana and the seaports and all the considerable towns, the insurgents still roam at will over at least two-thirds of the inland country. If the determination of Spain to put down the insurrection seems but to strengthen with the lapse of time, and is evinced by her unhesitating devotion of largely increased military and naval forces to the task, there is much reason to believe that the insurgents have gained in point of numbers and character, and resources, and are none the less inflexible in their resolve not to succumb without practically securing the great objects for which they took up arms. If Spain has not yet re-established her authority, neither have the insurgents yet made good their title to be regarded an independent state. Indeed, as the contest has gone on, the pretense that civil government exists on the island, except so far as Spain is able to maintain it, has been practically abandoned.

Spain does keep on foot such a government more or less imperfectly, in the large towns and their immediate suburbs. But that exception being made, the entire country is either given over to anarchy or is subject to the military occupancy of one or the other party. It is reported, indeed, on reliable authority, that at the demand of the commander-in-chief of the insurgent army the putative Cuban government has now given up all attempt to exercise its functions, leaving that government confessedly (what there is the best reason for supposing it always has been in fact), a government merely on paper.

Were the Spanish armies able to meet their antagonists in the open, or in pitched battle, prompt and decisive results might be looked for, and the immense superiority of the Spanish forces in numbers, discipline and equipment could hardly fail to tell greatly to their advantage. But they are called upon to face a foe that shuns general engagements, that can choose and does choose its own ground that from the nature of the country is visible or invisible at pleasure, and that fights only from ambuscade and when all the advantages of position and numbers are on its side.

In a country where all that is indispensable to life in the way of food, clothing and shelter is so easily obtainable, especially by those born and bred on the soil, it is obvious that there is hardly a limit to the time during which hostilities of this sort may be prolonged. Meanwhile, as in all cases of protracted civil strife, the passions of the combatants grow more and more inflamed, and excesses on both sides become more frequent and more deplorable.

Making War on Property.

They are also participated in by bands of marauders, who, now in the name of one party and now in the name of the other, as may best suit the occasion, harrow the country at will and plunder its wretched inhabitants for their own advantage. Such a condition of things would inevitably entail immense destruction of property even if it were the policy of both parties to prevent it as far as practicable. But while such seemed to be the original policy of the Spanish government, it has now apparently abandoned it and is acting upon the same theory as the insurgents, namely that the exigencies of the contest require the wholesale annihilation of property, that it may not prove of use and advantage to the enemy.

It is to the same end that in pursuance of general orders Spanish garrisons are now being withdrawn from plantations, and the rural population required to concentrate itself in the towns. The sure result would seem to be that the industrial value of the island is fast diminishing, and that unless there is a speedy and radical change in existing conditions it will soon disappear altogether. That value consists very largely, of course, in its capacity to produce sugar—a capacity already much reduced by the interruptions to tillage which have taken place during the last two years. It is reliably asserted that, should these interruptions continue during the current year, and practically extend, as is now threatened, to the entire sugar-producing territory of the island, so much time and so much money will be required to restore the land to its normal productiveness that it is extremely doubtful it capital can be induced to even make the attempt.

The spectacle of utter ruin of an adjoining country, by nature one of the most fertile and charming on the globe, would engage the serious attention of the government and people of the United States in any circumstances. In point of fact, they have a concern with it which is by no means of wholly sentimental or philanthropic character. It lies so near to us as to be hardly separated from our territory.

Our Interest In the War.

Our actual pecuniary interest in it is second only to that of the people and government of Spain. It is reasonably estimated that at least from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 of American capital are invested in plantations and in railroads, mining and other business enterprises on the island. The volume of trade between the United States and Cuba, which in 1889 amounted to about $64,000,000, rose in 1893 to about $103,000,000, and in 1894, the year before the present insurrection broke out, amounted to nearly $96,000,000. Besides this large pecuniary stake in the fortunes of Cuba, the United States finds itself intricably involved in the present contest in other ways both vexatious and costly.

Sympathy the people of this country always and instinctively feel for every struggle for better and freer government, and which in the case of the more adventurous and restless elements of our population leads in only too many instances to active and personal participation in the contest. The result is that this government is constantly called upon to protect American citizens, to claim damages for injuries to persons and property, now intimated at many millions of dollars, and to ask many explanations and apologies for the acts of Spanish officials whose zeal for the repression of the rebellion sometimes blinds them to the immunities belonging to the unoffending citizens.

Many Cubans reside in this country and indirectly promote the insurrection through the press by public meetings, by the purchase and shipment of arms, by the raising of funds, and by other means, which the spirit of our institutions and the tenor of our laws do not permit to be made the subject of criminal prosecutions. Some of them, though Cubans at heart and in all their feelings and interests, have taken out papers as naturalized citizens of the United States, a proceeding resorted to with a view to possible protection by the government, and not unnaturally regarded with much indignation by the country of their origin. The insurgents are undoubtedly encouraged and supported by the widespread feeling of sympathy extended to the Cubans by the adopted as well as native citizens of a friendly power. It follows from the same causes that the United States is compelled to actively police a long line of sea coast against unlawful expeditions, the escape of which the utmost vigilance will not always suffice to prevent.

These inevitable entanglements of the United States with the rebellion in Cuba, the large American property interest affected, and considerations of philanthropy and humanity in general, have led to a vehement demand in various quarters for some sort of positive intervention on the part of the United States.

Granting Belligerency Impracticable.

It was at first proposed that belligerent rights should be accorded to the insurgents—a proposition no longer urged because untimely and in practical operation clearly perilous and injurious to our own interests. It has since been and is now sometimes contended that the independence of the insurgents should be recognized. But imperfect and restricted as the Spanish government of the island may be, no other exists there unless the will of the military officer in temporary command of a particular district can be dignified as a species of government. It is now also suggested that the United States should buy the island—a suggestion possibly worthy of consideration, if there were any evidences of a desire or willingness on the part of Spain to entertain such a proposal. It is urged, finally, that all other methods falling, the existing internecine strife in Cuba should be terminated at our intervention, even at the cost of a war between the United States and Spain—a war which its advocates confidently prophecy could be neither large in its proportions nor doubtful in its issue. The correctness of this forecast need be neither affirmed nor denied. The United States has, nevertheless, a character to maintain as a nation, which plainly indicates that right and not might should be the rule of its conduct.

Further, though the United States is not a nation to which peace is a necessity, it is in truth the most pacific of powers, and desires so much as to live in amity with all the world. Its own ample and diversified domains satisfy all possible longings for territory, preclude all claims of conquest and prevent any casting of covetous eyes upon neighboring regions, however attractive. That our conduct toward Spain and her dominions has constituted no exception to this national disposition is made manifest by the course of our government, not only thus far during the present insurrection, but during the ten years that followed the rising at Yara in 1868.

No other great power, it may safely be said, under circumstances of similar perplexity, would have manifested the same restraint and the same patient endurance. It may also be said that this persistent attitude of the United States toward Spain in connection with Cuba unquestionably evince no slight respect and regards for Spain on the part of the American people. They in turn do not forget her connection with the discovery of the western hemisphere, nor do they underestimate the great qualities of the Spanish people, nor fail to fully recognize their splendid patriotism and their chivalrous devotion to the national honor. They view with wonder and admiration the cheerful resolution with which vast bodies of men are sent across thousands of miles of ocean, and an enormous debt accumulated, that the costly possession of the gem of the Antilles may still hold its place in the Spanish crown. And yet neither the government nor the people of the United States have shut their eyes to the course of events in Cuba, or have failed to realize the existence of conceded grievances which have led to the present revolt from the authority of Spain, grievances recognized by the queen regent and by the cortes, voiced by the most patriotic and enlightened of Spanish statesmen, without regard to party and demonstrated by reforms proposed by the executive board and approved by the legislative branch of the Spanish government. It is in the assumed temper and dispostiion of the Spanish government to remedy these grievances, fortified by indications of influential public opinion in Spain that this government has hoped to discover the most promising and effective means of composing the present strife with honor and advantage to Spain and with the achievement of all the reasonable objects of the insurrection.

Spain Should Grant Autonomy.

It would seem that if Spain should offer to Cuba genuine autonomy—a measure of home rule, which, while preserving the sovereignity of Spain, would satisfy all rational requirements of her Spanish subjects—there should be no just reason why the pacification of the island might not be effected on that basis. Such a result would appear to be in true interest of all concerned. It would at once stop the conflict, which is now consuming the resources of the island and making it worthless for whichever party may ultimately prevail. It would keep intact the possessions of Spain without touching her honor, which will be consulted rather than impugned by the adequate redress of admitted grievance.

It has been objected on the one side that Spain would not promise autonomy until her insurgent subjects lay down their arms; on the other side, that promised autonomy, however liberal, is insufficient because without assurance of the promise being fulfilled. But the reasonableness of a requirement by Spain of unconditional surrender on the part of the insurgent Cubans before their autonomy is conceded, is not altogether apparent. It ignores important features of the situation—the stability two years' duration has given to the insurrection; the feasibility of its indefinite prolongation in the nature of things, and as shown by past experience; the utter and imminent ruin of the island, unless the present strife is speedily composed; above all, the rank abuses which all parties in Spain, all branches of her government and all her leading public men concede to exist and profess a desire to remove.

Facing such circumstances, to withhold the proffer of needed reforms until the parties demanding them put themselves at mercy by throwing down their arms, has the appearance of neglecting the gravest of perils and inviting suspicion as to the sincerity of any professed willinguess to grant reforms. The objection on behalf of the insurgents—that promised reforms cannot be relied upon—must of course be considered, though we have right to assume, and no reason for assuming, that anything Spain undertakes to do for the relief of Cuba will not be done according to both the spirit and the letter of the understanding.

Nevertheless, realizing that suspicions and precautions on the part of the weaker of two combatants are always natural and not always unjustifiable—being sincerely desirous in the interest of both, as well as on its own account, that the Cuban problem should be solved with the least possible delay—it was intimated by this government to the government of Spain some months ago that, if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered the Cuban insurgents, and would be accepted by them upon guaranty of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guaranty.

Thought to Be Acceptable.

While no definite response to this intimation has yet been received from the Spanish government, it is believed to be not altogether unwelcome, while, as already suggested, no reason is perceived why it should not be approved by the insurgents. Neither party can fail to see the importance of the early action and both must realize that to prolong the present state of things for even a short period will add enormously to the time and labor and expenditure necessary to bring about the industrial recuperation of the island. It is, therefore, fervently hoped on all grounds that earnest efforts for healing the breach between Spain and the insurgent Cubans, upon the lines above indited, may be at once inaugurated and pushed to an immediate and successful issue. The friendly offices of the United States, either in the manner above outlined or any other way consistent with

MAKES WOMEN WELL.

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We all know women who are living on the "ragged edge" of nervous exhaustion.

They eat their food without relish, sleep without refreshment and worry along day by day half sick, but refusing to believe it.

These women who are farther along in poor health than they think, are the very persons who would find an astonishing help in Paine's celery compound. Its regulating action upon digestion and assimilation are just what their system is in need of. Why should any one not try it?

A Dandy Windmill, Make it Yourself.

I have a neighbor that made one of the People's Windmills, and I have been watching it closely; it is the best mill I have ever seen and anyone can make one for less than $10. I am going to make two immediately and don't see why every farmer cannot have a windmill when he can make it himself for so little money. The mill is durable, powerful and runs easily. Any person can get diagrams and complete directions by sending 18 two-cent stamps to Francis Casey, St. Louis, Mo., and any active man can undoubtedly make money anywhere putting these mills up for others, and I see no use of paying $50 or $60 for a mill when you can make one just as good for $10.

A BROTHER FARMER.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss.
David Kerstetter vs. T. H. Stansbury et. al } Order of Sale

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, January 2d, 1897,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the Township of Perry, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, and known as lot number two (2), old number, in Langs Addition to West Massillon, Stark County, Ohio The above described lot is sixty (60) feet front on Henry street and running the same width back one hundred and six (106) feet to an alley

Appraised at $1,700. Terms Cash.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.
HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.
Wm. McMillan, Attorney.

Attachment Notice.

J. C. F. Putman, plaintiff. vs. T. M Johnson and A. Linfoger, defendants

Before Robert H Folger, Justice of the Peace in Perry Township, Stark County, Ohio.

On the 23d day of November, A. D 1896, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of $72.51 and costs. returnable Nov. 28th, 1896.

Perry Township, Stark county, Ohio, November 30, 1896. R. W. MCCAUGHEY, Plaintiff's Atty.

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Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss.

ORDER OF SALE: Waldcutter, Stein & Co. vs. Sylvester Higerd, et al.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, December 26, 1896,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Tract No. 1.—Situate in the township of Perry, Stark county, Ohio, and being all that part of the northwest quarter of section sixteen (16), township ten (10), and range nine (9), in said county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone in the road running from Massillon to Richville at the corner of lands owned by Sarah Marshall, Agnes Kepler and Dwight Jarvis in 1868, and running thence north 2 degrees, east 5 chains and 60 links, to a stone; thence south 88 degrees, east 5 chains, to a stone; thence north 57 degrees, east 7 14-100 chains, to a stone in the west line of lands owned by Jacob Jacoby in 1868; thence with the meanderings of said last line in a southerly direction 16 1-2 chains to a stone in the Richville road; thence north 56 degrees, west along said Richville road 13 1-10 chains, to the place of beginning, and containing 10 1-10 acres of land.

Appraised at $1,800.

Tract No. 2.—Situate in the township of Perry, Stark county, Ohio, and being all that other part of the same section 16 in said Perry township bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the center of the road leading from Massillon to Richville one (1) rod in an easterly direction from a certain stone, which stone is or was the corner of Sarah Marshall's land, and running thence north on a line parallel with said Sarah Marshall's east line to the south line of land belonging to the estate of Thomas Marshall, deceased; thence east on said north line, with the boundaries hereinafter described, until the whole shall include one acre of land and no more; thence south on a line parallel with said Sarah Marshall's east line to the center of said Richville road: thence west following the center of said road to the place of beginning.

Appraised at $1,200.

Tract No. 3.—Situate in the township of Tuscarawas, Stark county, Ohio, and being the undivided two-ninths part of all that part of the northwest quarter of section eleven (11), township twelve (12), and range ten (10) in said county, which is bounded as follows: Beginning at a post in the north line of said quarter section 58 perches and 66 links east of the northwest corner of the same, and running thence south parallel with the west line of said quarter 160 perches to the south line of said quarter; thence east along said line 59 perches and 36 links to a post at the southwest corner of lands owned by John Higerd; thence north along said Higerd's west line 160 perches to the north line of said quarter; thence west along said 58 perches and 36 links to the place of beginning, and containing 58 acres and 57 perches of land, except 10 acres heretofore sold off the northeast corner of the same to John Higerd, subject to the rights of B. G. Krause & Co., under coal leases for mining coal under said land, said leases being recorded in lease records of said county in Vol. 4, on page ——, and in volume 4, on pages 415, 476 and 477, but excepting and reserving to Rina Higerd, her heirs and assigns, the full ninth part of all rent, rights, roalties, interest of and belonging her under said coal leases.

Appraised at $600.

Tract No. 4.—Situate in the township of Tuscarawas, Stark county, Ohio, and being all that part of the southeast quarter of section eleven (11), township twelve (12), and range ten (10) of said Stark county, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone on the north side of the state road in the village of West Brookfield, 15 chains and 14½ links west of the east line of said quarter section, and 2 chains 12 ½ links west of the southeast corner of Victor Kern's land, and running thence north one degree, east 5 15-100 chains, to a stone 20 links east of the center of an elm tree on the north line of said tract; thence west 1 chain and 40 links to the northeast corner of lands of Samuel Lyons, deceased; thence south 2 1-2 degrees, west 3 chains and 15 links; thence south 84 1-2 degrees, east 89 links; thence south 1 chain and 75 links, to the north side of the State road; thence east along the north line of said road north 85 1-2 degrees, east 1 chain and 64-2 links, to the place of beginning, containing 64-100 acres of land. Appraised at $2,000.

Tract No. 5.—Situate in the township of Tuscarawas, Stark county, Ohio, and being the undivided one-ninth part of all that part of section eleven (11), township twelve (12), and range ten (10), and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of the state road in the village of West Brookfield, 56 rods and 19 links west of the east line of said quarter section, and running thence south 18 perches; thence south 85 degrees, west 3 1-2 perches, along lands of William Henry; thence north 18 perches, to the State road; thence north 85 degrees, east 3 1-2 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 63 perches of land. Appraised at $40.

Tract No. 6.—Situated in the township of Tuscarawas, Stark county, Ohio, and being the undivided one ninth part of all that part of the south-east quarter of section eleven (11), township twelve (12), and range nine (9), and bounded as follows: Begining at a point 80 1-3 perches east of the south-west corner of said quarter section and running thence 54 15-100 perches north of the south line of said quarter section to a post at the place of beginning; thence south 85 1-4 degrees, west 66 feet; thence north 274 feet; thence south 85 1-4 degrees west 20 feet; thence north 50 feet to the State road; thence north 185 1-4 degrees, east 86 feet; thence 297 feet to the place of beginning containing 1-2 acre of land. Appraised at $40.

Terms, cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.
PEASE, BALDWIN & YOUNG, Attorneys.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark county, I will offer for sale at public auction, on

Saturday, the 19th Day of December, 1896,

at one o'clock p. m., upon the premises, the following described real estate, situated in the city of Massillon, county of Stark, and State of Ohio, to-wit:

West part of lot "T" of the town, now city, of Massillon, in said county, and being a strip of land bounded as follows: On the south by the north line of Main street, on the east by the west line of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad, and on the north and west by the Tuscarawas river, and being the same premises conveyed to George Louis Albright and Otto E. Young by deed, dated Dec. 5th, 1881, from Isaac M. Miller and wife, and recorded in Vol. 128, pages 139 and 140, Stark county records. Appraised at twenty-nine hundred dollars ($2,900.00). Terms of sale: One-half (½) cash on day of sale, one-half (½) in one year from the day of sale with interest, preferred payment to be secured by mortgage upon the premises sold.

Massillon, O., Nov. 18th, 1896.
E. G. WILLISON,
Administrator of David Clark, deceased.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss.
August Pahlau, vs. Henry Phalau, et al } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, January 2d, 1897,

the following described real estate, to-wit: situated in the township of Jackson, county of Stark, and State of Ohio, and known as being a part of the northwest quarter of fractional section 30, township 11 and range 9, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the middle line of the road leading from Milliport to Canal Fulton with the easterly line of land now or formerly owned by Jonathan Beatty, formerly S. Shoup's, thence with said easterly line south 5½ degrees, west to a point in the north bank of the Ohio canal; thence with said canal south 85¼ degrees, east one chain and seventy-seven links, to a post; thence north nine degrees, east to the middle of said road; thence westerly and along the middle line of said road, to the place of beginning; containing 20 100 of an acre of land more or less, and being all that part of a certain tract of land lying south of the Milliport road and north of the canal, which was conveyed to Andrew Reese by Magdalena Glesser by deed dated December 30, 1871, said premises being also described in that deed as lots 3, 4, 12 and 15 of Milliport, be the same more or less, but subject to all legal highways. Appraised at $1,300 Terms, cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a m.
HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.
O. C. VOLKMOR, Attorney.

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our constitution and laws, will always be at the disposal of either party.

Whatever circumstances may arise our policy and our interest would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or an interference of its control by any other power.

It should be added that it cannot be reasonably assumed that the hitherto expectant attitude of the United States will be indifferently maintained, while we are anxious to accord all due respect to the sovereignty of Spain, we cannot view the pending conflict in all its features, and properly apprehend our inevitable close relations to it, and its possible results, without considering that by the course of events we may draw into such an unusual and unprecedented condition as will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest, either alone in her own way or with our friendly intervention.

When We Will Interfere.

When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba, for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superceded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge, deferring the choice of ways and methods until the time for action arrives. We should make them depend upon the precise conditions then existing; and they should not be determined upon without giving careful heed to every consideration involving our honor and interest, or the international duty we owe to Spain, until we face the contingencies suggested, or the situation is by other incidents imperatively changed, we should continue in the line of conduct hitherto pursued, thus in all circumstances exhibiting our obedience to the requirements of public law and our regard for the duty enjoined upon us by the position we occupy in the family of nations. A contemplation of emergencies that may arise should plainly lead us to avoid their creation, either through a careless disregard of present duty or even undue stimulation and illtimed expression of feeling.

But I have deemed it not amiss to remind congress that a time may arrive, when a correct policy and care of our interests, as well as a regard for the interests of other nations and their citizens, joined by considerations of humanity and a desire to see a rich and fertile country, intimately related to us, saved from complete devastation, will constrain our government to such action as will subserve the interests thus involved and at the same time promise to Cuba and it inhabitants an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of peace.

Venezuelan Boundary Question.

The Venezuela boundary question has ceased to be a matter of difference between Great Britain and the United States, their respective governments having agreed upon the substantial provisions of a treaty between Great Britain and Venezula, submitting the whole controversy to arbitration. The provisions of the treaty are so eminently just and fair that the assent of Venezuela thereto may confidently be anticipated. Negotiations for a treaty of general observation for all difference between Great Britain and the United States are far advanced and promise to reach a successful consummation at an early date.

The scheme of examing applicants for certain consular positions, to test their competency and fitness, adopted under an executive order issued to the 20th of September, 1895, has fully demonstrated the usefulness of this innovation. In connection with this plan of examination promotions and transfers of deserving incumbents have been quite extensively made, with excellent results.

The president suggests that official residences be maintained at public expense for our ambassadors abroad.

We have during the last year labored faithfully and against unfavorable conditions to secure better presentation of seal life in the Behring sea. Both the United States and Great Britain have lately dispatched commissioners to these waters, to study the habits and condition of the seal herd and the causes of their rapid decrease. Under the reports of these commissioners, soon to be submitted, and with the exercise of patience and good sense on the part of all interested parties, it is earnestly hoped that hearty co-operation may be secured for the protection against threatened extinction of seal life in the Northern Pacific and Behring sea

Deficit In the Treasury.

The secretary of the treasury reports that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, the receipts of the government from all sources amounted to $409,475,408.78. During the same period its expenditures were $434,678,654.48, the excess of expenditures over receipts thus amounting to $25,203,245.70. The ordinary expenditures during the years were $4,015,852.21, less than during the preceding fiscal year. Of the receipts mentioned there was derived from customs the sum of $160,021,751.67, and from internal revenue, $146,830,615.66.

The total amount of gold exported during the last fiscal year was $112,409,947, and of silver $60,541,670, being an increase of $45,941,466 of gold and $13,246,381 of silver over the exportations of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were $33,525,065, and of silver, $28,777,186, being $2,859,695 less of gold and $8,566,007 more of silver than during the preceding year.

The number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the fiscal year was 343,267, of whom 340,468 were permitted to land and 2,799 were debarred, on various grounds prescribed by law, and returned to the countries whence they came, at the expense of the steamship companies by which they were brought in. The increase in immigration over the preceding year amounted to 84,731. It is reported that with some exceptions the immigrants of the past year were of a hardy laboring class, accustomed and able to earn a support for themselves, and it is estimated that the money brought with them amounted to at least $5,000,000.

Army In Good Condition.

The army is in good condition as to discipline, morals and equipment.

The organized militia numbers 112,876 men, the appropriations for its support by the several states approximate $2,800,000 annually, and $4,000,000 is contributed by the general government. But they are deficient in arms and it is recommended that this be remedied.

The great advancement in our coast defense is highly commended. While it gives the sense of security due to a consciousness of strength it is neither the purpose nor the effect of such permanent fortifications to involve us in foreign complications, but rather to guarantee us against them. They are not a temptation to war, but security against it.

Summaries of the reports of the attorney general and the postmaster general are included.

On March 4, 1893, there were in commission in the navy but two armored vessels, the double turreted monitors, Miantonomah and Montery. Since that date, of vessels heretofore authorized, there have been placed in their first commission three first-class and two second-class battle ships, two armored cruisers, one harbor defense ram and five double turreted monitors, including the Maine and the Puritan just completed. Eight new unarmored cruisers and two new gunboats have also been commissioned. The Iowa, another battleship, will be completed about March 1, and at least four more gunboats will be ready for sea in the early spring.

There have been authorized by congress since March, 1893, five battleships, six light-draft gunboats, 16 torpedo boats and one submarine torpedo boat. Contracts for the building of all of them have been let. The secretary expresses the opinion that we have for the present a sufficient supply of cruisers and gunboats and that hereafter the construction of battleships and torpedo boats will supply our needs.

The outlook for the naval militia is very promising.

Affairs of the interior department are in good condition.

Pension Roll One of Honor.

The diminution of our enormous pension roll and the decrease of pension expenditures, which have been so often confidently foretold, still fail in material realization. The number of pensioners on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1896, was 970,678. This is the largest number ever reported. The amount paid exclusively for pensions during the year was $138,214,761.94, a slight decrease from that of the preceding year, while the total expenditures on account of pensions, including the cost of maintaining the department and expenses attending pension distribution amounted to $142,206,550.59, or within a very small fraction of one-third of the entire expense of supporting the government during the same year. The number of new pension certificates issued, 90,640; of these 40,374 represent orignal allowances of claims and 15,678 increases of existing pensions.

The sum appropriated for the payment of expenses for the current fiscal year ending June 30. 1897, is $140,000,000, and for the succeeding year it is estimated that the same amount will be necessary.

The commissioner of pensions reports that during the last fiscal year 339 indictments were found against violators of the pension laws. Upon these indictments 167 convictions resulted. In my opinion, based upon such statements as those and much other information and observation, the abuses which have been allowed to creep into our pension system have done incalculable harm in demoralizing our people and undermining good citizenship. I have endeavored, within my sphere of official duty, to protect our pension roll and make it what it should be, a roll of honor, containing the names of those disabled in their country's service and worthy of their country's affectionate remembrance. When I have seen those who pose as the soldiers' friends active and alert in urging greater laxity and more reckless pension expenditure, while nursing selfish schemes, I have deprecated the approach of a situation when necessary retrenchment and enforced economy may lead to an attack upon pension abuses so determined as to overlook the discrimination due to those who, worthy of a nation's care, ought to live and die under the protection of a nation's gratitude.

The work done by the agricultural department is especially commended, but the discontinuance of the gratuitous distribution of seeds is urged.

The progress made in civil service reform furnishes a cause for the utmost congratulation.

There are now in the competitive classified service upward of 84,000 places. More than half of these have been included from time to time since March 4, 1893. A most radical and sweeping extension was made by executive order dated the 6th day of May, 1896, and if fourth-class postmasterships are not included by the civil service law are now classified. Abundant reasons exist for including these postmasterships, based upon economy, improved service and the peace and quiet of neighborhoods; if, however, obstacles prevent such action at present, I earnestly hope that congress will, without increasing postoffice appropriations, so adjust them as to permit in proper cases a consolidation of these postoffices

Discusses the Tariff.

Those who insist that the cost to our people of articles coming to them from abroad for their needful use should only be increased through tariff charges to an extent necessary to meet the expenses of the government as well as those who claim that tariff charges may be laid upon such articles beyond the necessities of government revenue, and with the additional purpose of so increasing their price in our markets as to give American manufacturers and producers better and more profitable opportunities must agree that our tariff laws are only primarily justified as sources of revenue to enable the government to meet the necessary expenses of its maintenance. Considered as to sufficiency in this aspect, the present law can by no means fall under just condemnation. During the only complete fiscal year of its operation it has yielded nearly $8,000,000 more than was received from tariff duties in the preceding year. There was, nevertheless, a deficit between our receipts and expenditures a little less than $25,000,000. This, however, was unexpected. The situation was such in December last, seven months before the close of the fiscal year, that the secretary of the treasury foretold a deficiency of $17,000,000.

The great and increased apprehension and timidity in business circles and the depression in all activities intervening since that time, resulting from causes perfectly well understood and entirely disconnected with our tariff law and its operation, seriously checked the imports we would have otherwise received, and readily accounts for the difference between this estimate of the secretary and the actual deficiency, as well as for a continued deficiency. Indeed, it must be confessed that we could hardly have had a more unfavorable period than the last two years for the collection of tariff revenue. We cannot reasonably hope that our recuperation from this business depression will be sudden, but it has already set in with a promise of acceleration and continuance.

I believe our present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity, will in the near future yield a revenue which, with reasonably economical expenditures, will overcome all deficiencies. In the meantime no deficit that has occurred or may occur need excite or disturb us

To meet any such deficit we have in the treasury, in addition to a gold reserve of 100,000,000, a surplus of more than $128,000,000, applicable to the payment of the expenses of the government, and which must, unless expended for that purpose, remain a useless hoard, or, if not extravagantly wasted, must in any event be perverted from the purpose of its exaction from our people. The payment, therefore, of any deficiency in the revenue from this fund is nothing more than its proper and legitimate use. The government thus applying a surplus fortunately in its treasury to the payment of expenses not met by its current revenues, is not at all to be likened to a man living beyond his income and thus incurring debt or encroaching on his principal. It is not one of the functions of our government to accumulate and make additions to a fund not needed for immediate expenditure. With individuals it is the chief object of struggle and efforts. The application of the payment of its running expenses is a duty. An individual living beyond his income and embarrassing himself with debtors drawing upon his accumulated fund of principal is either unfortunate or improvident.

What the Problem Is.

The distinction is between a government charged with the duty of expending for the benefit of the people, and for proper purchases on all the money it receives from any source, and the individual who is expected to manifest a natural desire to avoid debt or to accumulate as much as possible, and to live within the income derived from such accumulations, to the end that they may be increased or at least remain unimpaired for the future use and enjoyment of himself or the object of his love and affection who may survive him.

It is immeasurably better to appropriate our surplus to payment of justifiable expenses than to allow it to become an invitation to reckless appropriations and extravagant expenditures. I suppose it will not be denied that under present law our people obtain the necessaries of a comfortable existence at a cheaper rate than formerly. This is a matter of supreme importance, since it is the palpable duty of every just government to make the burdens of taxation as light as possible.

The people should not be required to relinquish this privilege of cheaper living except under the stress of their government's necessity, made plainly manifest.

The reference to the condition and prospects of our revenues naturally suggests an allusion to the weakness and vice of our financial methods. They have been frequently pressed upon the attention of congress in previous executive communications and the inevitable danger of their continued toleration pointed out. Without now repeating these details, I cannot refrain from again earnestly presenting the necessity of the prompt reform of a system opposed to every rule of sound finance and shown by experience to be fraught with the gravest peril and perplexity. The terrible civil war, which shook the foundations of our government more than 30 years ago, brought in its train the destruction of property, the wasting of our country's substance and the estrangement of brethren. These are now past and forgotten. Even the distressing loss of life the conflict entailed is a sacred memory which fosters patriotic sentiment and keeps alive a tender regard for the nobly died, and yet there remains with us today, in full strength and activity, as an incident of that tremendous struggle, a feature of its financial necessities not only unsuited to our present circumstances, but manifestly a disturbing menace to business security, and an ever present agent of monetary distress.

Because we may enjoy a temporary relief from its depressing influence this should not lull us into a false security nor lead us to forget the suddenness of past visitations.

Retirement of Greenbacks.

I am more convinced than ever that we can have no assured financial peace and safety until the government currency obligations upon which gold may be demanded from the treasury are withdrawn from circulation and canceled. This might be done, as has been heretofore recommended, by their exchange for long-term bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, or by their redemption with the proceeds of such bonds.

Even if only the United States notes known as greenbacks, were thus retired, it is probable that the treasury notes assumed in payment of silver purchases, under the act of July 14, 1890, if paid in gold when demanded would not create much disturbance, as they might from time to time, when received in the redemption in gold or otherwise, be gradually and prudently replaced by silver coin. This plan of issuing bonds for the purpose of redemption appears to be the most effective and a direct path to the needed reform.

In default of this, however, it should be a step in the right direction if currency obligations, whenever so redeemed, should be canceled instead of being reissued. This operation would be a slow remedy, but it would improve present conditions. National banks should redeem their own notes. They should be allowed to issue circulation to the par value of bonds deposited as security for its redemption, and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent.

In considering projects for the retirement of United States notes, issued under the new law of 1890, I am of the opinion that we have placed too much stress upon the danger of contracting the currency, and have calculated too little upon the gold that would be added to our circulation, if invited to use by better and safer financial methods. It is not so much a contraction of our currency that should be avoided as its unequal distribution. This might be obviated, and any fear of harmful contraction at the same time removed, by allowing the organization of smaller banks and in less populous communities than are now permitted, and also authorizing existing banks to establish branches in small communities under proper restrictions.

The entire case may be presented by the statement that the day of sensible and sound financial methods will not dawn upon us until our government abandons the banking business and the accumulation of funds and confines its monetary operations to the receipts of the money contributed by the people for its support and to the expenditure of such money for the people's benefit.

Our business interests and all good citizens long for rest from feverish agitation, and the inauguration by the government of a reformed financial policy which will encourage enterprise and make certain the rewards of labor and industry.

A Blow at the Trusts.

Another topic in which our people rightfully take a deep interest may be here briefly considered. I refer to the trusts and other huge aggregations of capital, the object of which is to secure the monopoly of some particular branch of trade, industry or commerce, and to stifle wholesome competition. When these are defended it is usually on the ground that though they increase profits they also reduce prices, and thus may benefit the public. It must be remembered, however, that a reduction of prices to the people is not one of the real objects of these organizations, nor is their tendency necessarily in that direction. If it occurs in a stated case, it is only because the interests of those managing the scheme are benefited.

Such occasional results fall far short of compensating the evils charged to the account of trusts and monopolies. Their tendency is to crush out individual indepence, and to hinder or prevent the free use of human faculties and the full development of human character. Through them the farmer, the artisan, and the small trader is in danger of dislodgement from the proud position of being his own master, watchful of all that touches his country's prosperity in which he has an individual lot and interested in effects the advantages of business of which he is a factor.

Though congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts, do not reach the difficulty. If the insufficiencies of existing laws can be remedied by further legislation on the subject may fall short of its purpose because of inherent obstacles and also because of the complex character of our government at present, which while making the federal authority supreme within its sphere, has carefully limited that sphere by metes and bounds which cannot be transgressed. The decision of our highest court on this precise question renders it quite doubtful whether the evils of trusts and monopolies can be adequately treated through federal action, unless they seek directly and purposely to include in their objects transportation of intercourse between states or between the United States and foreign countries.

It does not follow, however, that this is the limit to the remedy that may be applied.

Even though it may be found that federal authority is not broad enough to fully reach the case, there can be no doubt of the power of the several states to act effectively in the premises, and there should be no reason to doubt their willingness to judiciously exercise such power.

In concluding this communication its last words shall be an appeal to the congress for the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the money it holds in trust for the people. The way to perplexing extravagance is easy, but a return to frugality is difficult. When, however, it is considered that those who bear the burdens of taxation have no guaranty of honest care save in the fidelity of their public servants, the duty of all possible retrenchment is plainly manifest.

When our differences are forgotten, and our contests of political opinion are no longer remembered nothing in the retrospect of our public service will be as fortunate and comforting as the recollection of official duty well performed and the memory of a constant devotion to the interests of our confiding fellow countrymen.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

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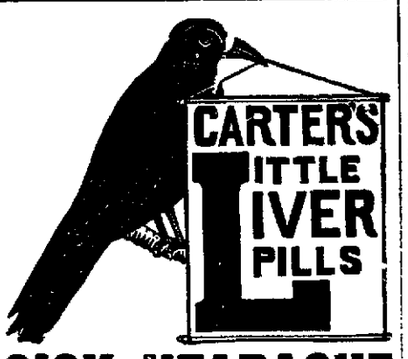
Lightning Hot Drops cures corns, bunions, chilblands, etc

And then Lightning Hot Drops only cost 25c a bottle.



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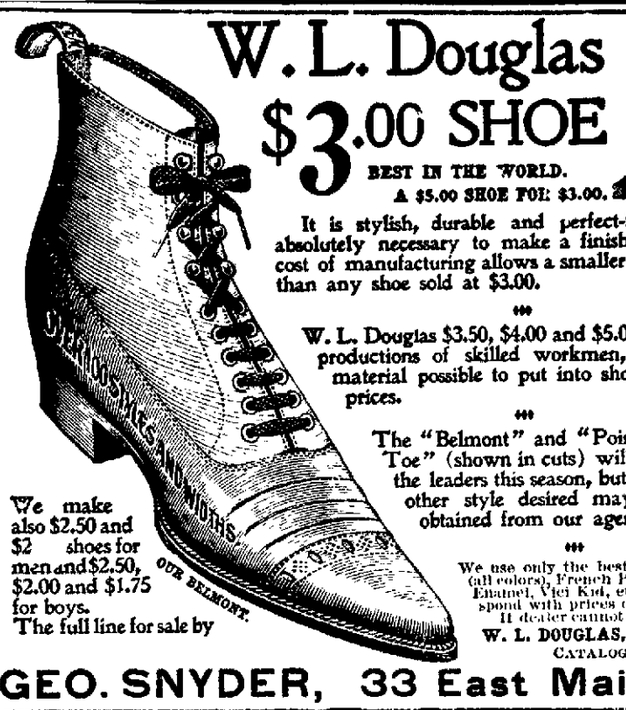

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Notice.

Charles L. McLain, Plaintiff, vs. DeWitt C. Bunnell and Jesse H. Bunnell, Defendants.

Jesse H. Bunnell, residing in New York City, N. Y., and doing business at No. 77 Cortland street, will take notice that on the 17th day of November, 1896, Charles L. McLain filed his petition in the court of common pleas at Stark county, Ohio, in case No. — against the above named parties, praying for the foreclosure of two certain mortgages made by DeWitt C. Bunnell to Charles L. McLain and Mary McLain Russell and Charles E. Jarvis and consigned to plaintiff, on the following described premises: Situated in the city of Massillon, county of Stark, and State of Ohio, and known as and being lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), nineteen (19), twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) in Thomas B. George's addition to said city, according to the map or plat thereof recorded Jan. 2nd, 1875, in the plat record of said county, book 2, page 79; and also that part of lot seventy-seven (77) of the amicable division or partition of certain lands in said township made Oct. 17, 1818, by and between William S. Wetmore, Richard S. Fay and the executors of Amos Binney, deceased, received in the records of said county, which is bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot number nineteen (19) in Woodlawn addition to said city, and running thence along the north line of said lot, easterly, three hundred and two (302) feet, more or less, to the west line of Kent street; thence north on the west line of Kent street to the point of intersection of that line with a continuation of the north line of lots number three (3) and nineteen (19) in said T. B. George's addition; thence west along said continued line, three hundred and two (302) feet, more or less, to west line of said lot number seventy-seven (77), and thence southerly along said west line of said lot number seventy-seven (77), in said amicable partition, to the place of beginning; and also Woodlawn addition to said city of Massillon, as recorded May 22nd, 1875, in said plat records book 2, page seventy-one (71), containing twenty acres of land, more or less; and also that tract of land situated in said county of Stark and township of Perry, known and described as lot number eighty-five (85), in the amicable division or partition aforesaid and known also as all that part of the northeast quarter of section number seventeen (17) in said township, bounded on its north and east sides by the north and east lines respectively of said quarter, on its south side by the middle line of the Richville road, and on its west side by the east line of lot number eighty-four (84) in said amicable partition, containing thirty-seven and seventy-two one-hundredths (37 72-100) acres of land, excepting therefrom the one and fifty-eight one-hundredths (1 58-100) acres now occupied and used by the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, and a strip conveyed off from the east side thereof by M. Wyatt and wife to Peter Welker, reference being here made to the deed of conveyance for terms and description, leaving in said lot number eighty-five (85) thirty-six (36) acres of land, given to secure notes on which the balance of $1,433.85 is due with interest at 7% on $4,304.91 from August 11th, 1891, and interest on $68.94 at 8% from February 9th, 1895. Said Jesse H. Bunnell is required to answer on or before the 2nd day of January, 1897, or judgment may be taken against him.

CHARLES L. McLAIN.

By WILLISON & DAY, his Attorneys.

Notice.

On the 16th day of November, in the year 1896, the probate court of Stark county, Ohio, declared the estate of Peter G. Albright, deceased, to be probably insolvent. Creditors are therefore required to present their claims against the estate to the undersigned for allowance, within six months from the time above mentioned, or they will not be entitled to payment.

R. W. McCAUGHEY,

Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Peter G. Albright, deceased.

December 1st, 1896

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1896.

Our Stark county elections are too expensive. THE INDEPENDENT would be glad to hear from thoughtful citizens on this subject, especially those who have read carefully the facts set forth in the issue of Monday.

It has been frequently asserted that there were never any slaves owned in the state of Ohio An old compendium of the federal census of 1840, found in looking over documents in the office of the state sinking fund commission, shows that there were at that time three slaves in the state, one in Lawrence, one in Morgan and one in Noble county. The slaves listed in this census had probably been brought by their owners from southern states on moving to Ohio.

Mr. Horton, the United States consul at Athens, Greece, in a report to the state department, says that the wheat crop in southern Russia has been very poor, and as about two-thirds of the wheat used in Greece is furnished by Russia, wheat has gone up in price and is still raising. He implies that heretofore American wheat has not been exported to Greece, and suggests that the present condition is a good opening for the introduction of the American article

A reputation for piety, especially when it is well earned, has its advantages. It enables the President-elect to take his ease and invite his soul with his family on the first day of every week. It cannot be said that the hungry and the thirsty politicians who clamor on six days of the week for government jobs are especially regardful of Mr. McKinley's comfort, but have adopted the policy of letting him severely alone on the very plausible theory that to badger him on that chosen day of rest would only imperil their opportunities for office getting.

For the second time the Ohio Society Sons of the Revolution offers a number of prizes that will be awarded to pupils of the high schools in this state. The subject selected for the competition is "The Battle of King's Mountain," and its bearing upon the subsequent results of the revolution. For the best original essay upon this subject a gold medal will be given as a first prize, a silver medal as a second, and a bronze as a third. The essays must contain not less than 2,000 nor more than 2,200 words, and each competing essay must be mailed in an envelope to the secretary of the society before September 1, 1897. The secretary is Mr. A. A. Pugh, box 695, Cincinnati. Any public school pupils who wish to engage in the competition should address him for further particulars. The effort on the part of the society to awaken a patriotic interest of the country is most commendable, and Massillon certainly must contain some boys and girls who will be heard from in this connection.

The last message of President Cleveland will impress most readers who read it without prejudice as a very strong and able presentation of our duties and responsibilities in the troubles of Cuba. Mr. Cleveland has forcibly, in some respects feelingly, pointed out that however much our sympathy may go out towards the insurgents, the recognition of their rights as belligerents is a tremendous fact and not a mere expression of sentiment. From the statements of the President it seems fair to say that he has been justified in ignoring the resolution of congress favorable to the Cubans, passed at the last session, and the time does not even now seem ripe for involving ourselves any more intimately in the concerns of the island. That the time is coming, and coming soon, when intervention in some form will be necessary is patent to all, but the requirements of international law, which cannot be set aside without subjecting ourselves to criticism as an irresponsible power, certainly forbid us from recognizing a republican form of government that exists on paper only, and lacks capacity for carrying out its own processes. If the administration is to be criticised at all it is for not pressing upon Spain more energetically the demand of the United States that Spanish supremacy be at once re-established, reasonable self-government granted to the Cubans, or the victory of the insurgents acknowledged. To the practical mind the delays of diplomacy sometimes become intolerable and after two years of warfare, during which the Spanish power has been gradually le sened, it would seem perfectly proper for this government to declare its purposes to Spain, in such a definite manner as to permit of no further dispute concerning the attitude of this country.

THE HON. POTATO PINGREE.

The country will watch with interest and the state of Michigan with anxiety the course of the Hon. Potato Pingree as governor of the state named. Mr. Pingree is the somewhat erratic mayor of Detroit who, by developing the potato patch idea and waging a merciless war upon the corporations, the precise nature of which is only understood in Detroit, secured the confidence of the laboring classes of Michigan and the contempt and enmity of the business interests, although he is himself a conspicuously successful business man. So tense was the situation in Detroit at one time that all the newspapers, of all shades of political opinion, united in refusing to publish his proclamations and other notices of his carryings on. Having no organ he resorted to the use of bulletin boards and thus became something of an editor himself. Of subsequent events THE INDEPENDENT knows very little until the time of his nomination for governor. Nominally a Republican, nobody knows whether he advocates sound money or free silver. To someone who inquired recently what his present views were he answered: "Well, I'll tell you. I am in favor of using up our silver. The people want it and I believe in giving them what they want."

He was elected governor with a majority of over twenty thousand in excess of the national ticket, but his name and not those of the electors headed the ticket. This was a condition that Mr. Pingree fought for. The result was that many ill-informed voters who designed voting the straight Republican ticket put their crosses opposite the magic name of Pingree, instead of the Republican device. By these means he obtained a much heavier vote than the remainder of the ticket, although, of course, a portion of this lead was due to his influence of a peculiar sort.

Mr. Pingree is said to have mourned because his picture could not appear on the ballot also. "A good many of my kind of people," said he, "don't know how to read, but they know me. They are Democrats and they will vote that ticket, but if they see my face they would put a mark under it."

Detroit people have been in a stew ever since Mr. Pingree has been mayor. He has done many things well, he has done many things ill, and most things he has done for popular effect. His friends say that he is great and good, and his enemies say that he is a shifty illogical politician with a perverted moral sense. Spectators like THE INDEPENDENT say that they are interested in Pingree, but are just as well satisfied that he is governor of Michigan and not of Ohio.

SENATOR QUAY'S INTERVIEW

Senator Quay seldom says anything for publication, and when he does he says it well, and with an emphasis all his own. He has made a most remarkable statement for the press, mentioning by way of preface that his language is not impulsive and well weighed and that he means every letter of it. These are his words:

"My views upon the connection between business and politics were mentioned in a speech at a Republican meeting in Pittsburg a few days previous to the presidential election

"I am opposed to the entire scheme of the National Business Men's Leagues as disclosed by Mr. Dolan. Its basic theory is that organized wealth shall dictate high office, and so take posession of the government. It will be met as stubbornly and overthrown as disastrously as was Bryanism. Bryan invoked the masses against the classes The promoters of this league invoke a class against the masses and all other classes No league of business men or other men based upon wealth or other foundation, can erect a government class in this country. In the United States senate we have millionaires and business men enough to serve all legitimate purposes. Senators are needed who have no specialties, but who will act for the interests of the country in gross without special affinities

"The people most deserving of a representation and most in need of legislative protection are the farmers, the small storekeepers, the artisans and the laborers, and I stand by them and against this so-called league I go into the barricades with the bourgeois and the men in blouses. In conclusion, I do not believe that 10 per cent of the business men of the country sympathize with this league. There must be less business and more people in our politics else the Republican party and the country will go to wreck The business issues are making our politics sordid and corrupt. The tremendous sums of money furnished by business men, reluctantly in most instances, are polluting the well springs of our national being."

The foregoing grows out of an interview with Thomas Dolan, a wealthy manufacturer of Philadelphia, who has stated the aims of the National League of Business Men, recently organized. Mr. Dolan says that this organization is permanent in character and intends to make itself heard at Washington in the distribution of offices. Senator Quay has taken high ground and will be sustained by the people of the country. No voluntary aids of popular government are needed. With a President and two branches of congress, elected for that purpose, the organization of commissions and leagues to dictate legislation and suggest the distribution of offices is superfluous. If any particular interest desires any particular thing, the representatives of that interest are entitled to engage in campaign work and secure legally authorized agents in congress to carry out their wishes, but any club that is held over the President and congress, which, by reason of its wealth and power demands certain things, will be driven into retirement by an offended public sentiment.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood.

M'KINLEY HAS READ IT.

He is Evidently Pleased with Cleveland's Message.

SCENES IN CONGRESS RECALLED.

The President-elect Runs Over the Message to Congress and Seems to be Gratified—Nothing to Say About Mr. Call's Resolution Regarding Cuba.

CANTON, Dec. 8.—Anybody with any skill at all in reading emotions could see that the President-elect was pleased with Mr. Cleveland's last message. Of course no persuasive power is sufficient to 'draw out his opinions,' and when laughingly requested for a signed communication on the subject he parried the thrust, and when his pastor, Dr. Manchester, said something about it, he answered, "It would be worth your while to read it, doctor." Certainly he himself thought it worth while to read it, for he laid aside his work long enough to devote himself to the synopsis sent out early on Monday by the telegraph companies. He read aloud the portions devoted to the late election, Cuba, the condition of the treasury, and the operations of the Wilson law. Later in the afternoon he ran over the reports of the opening scenes in Congress. He noted that Speaker Reed, according to the description in his hand, had made no remarks in calling the House to order, and recollected that Mr. Reed had expressed himself very felicitously on the occasion of the re-assembling of the former Congress of which he was speaker, for its closing session. He read aloud rapidly the story of the day, and laying down the paper remarked retrospectively, "I can see it all—how like one Congress another is on the opening and closing days."

His attention was called to the selection of Congressman Turner as a member of the committee to notify the President of the convening of the house, and of the probability that he would succeed Mr. Crisp on the committee on rules. It struck him as a very natural choice, "For," said he, turning to a friend, "you know I have often referred to Turner as one of the ablest men in the South." Efforts were made to draw him out on the subject of Cuba, but the only expression he made was in reply to a suggestion that ably as Mr. Cleveland had handled the matter it would have to go over to the next administration for settlement. "I must expect to have my share of trouble," answered the Major, and then the conversation changed. Mr McKinley is too much of a diplomat and too full of knowledge of the proprieties of his position to comment upon the President's message, and the haphazard sentences quoted are furnished merely to show the dignified geniality with which he disposes of matters that he will not discuss. It would be indelicate and unfair to draw from all that has occurred today more than the general inference that the message pleased him. Touching Senator Call's resolution providing for the recognition of the Republic of Cuba, he preserved the most positive silence, after reading aloud a dispatch about the introduction of the resolution. One of his friends who presumes to understand his mental processes says that Mr. Cleveland's message is entirely satisfactory to him, assuming that the whole document will strengthen impressions produced by the only available skeleton report.

WORKED OFF FORGED CHECKS.

Canton Policemen Run Down a Confidence Man.

CANTON, Dec. 8.—The police did excellent work Monday afternoon in running down a man who attempted to dispose of several bogus checks. The individual proved to be William Miller, a stranger who came to Canton about a week ago. Miller's scheme was to work boarding houses. He stopped with Mrs. Herman Wernet and offered in payment of a small bill a seventy-five dollar check on the National bank of Lancaster, Pa., signed by John H. Hopkins & Co Suspicions were aroused and the police notified. Mrs. William Brisbin accepted a sixty-five dollar check in payment for four days' board and gave Miller the balance in cash. He attempted to swindle Mrs. Nist with a sixty-dollar check on the Harter bank, of Canton. On Miller's person a number of blank checks on various banks were found.

A DEMURRER FILED.

A demurrer in the case of Ohio vs Casper Falla, was argued yesterday and was overruled by Judge McCarty. Falla was indicted for securing signatures to a note by false representation Prosecuting Attorney Bow has secured a number of witnesses and the case will be tried on Wednesday.

PROBATE COURT NOTES.

In the estate of Peter G. Albright, of Massillon, a sale bill of personal property has been filed, and first partial account filed.

E H Hartstrom and James Barnaby, of Washington township, have been appointed executors of the estate Samuel Garretson

A final account has been filed in the estate of Nancy Boon, of Alliance.

In the assignment of J. L. Smith and Brother, of Massillon, the time for filing the final settlement has been extended one year.

Sale of real estate has been confirmed in the assignment of James Daily, of Canton.

The will of Peter D. Graber, of Perry township, has been filed for probate.

In the estate of James McCallum, of Alliance, the application to probate the will has been continued.

A motion for release of surety has been granted in the estate of Patrick McCormick, of Bethlehem township.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—one a gentle laxative, two to three are cathartic; all dealers.

THE CONVENTION'S CLOSE.

Final Work of Perry Township Sunday School Teachers.

An account of the morning session of the Perry township Sunday school convention was published Saturday, and the report of the final sessions was crowded out of the Monday edition. The afternoon session was held in St. John's Evangelical church. After an opening song service and devotional exercises the minutes of the morning session were read and approved. A committee on nominations consisting of Charles E. Strobel, Presbyterian; Lester L. Nave, Christian; Mrs. T. H. Focke, St. Timothy's; Mrs. W. B. Leggett, United Brethren; Miss Nora Dinius, Reformed; Miss Arletta Yost, Methodist; Miss Mary Bowman, A. M. E. Zion; Mrs. Pflug, St. John's, and J. J. Walls, Grace chapel, was appointed.

Mrs. Porter, of Cleveland, made an address, especially to the children present, showing modern methods of primary teaching in the Sunday school. She took the audience on a blackboard trip across the Atlantic ocean and the Mediterranean sea to Palestine; then by the use of a sand map of that country made real many incidents in the life of King David.

The Rev. Dr. Manchester, pastor of the First Methodist church of Canton, followed with an interesting talk on different matters of interest in child life and Sunday school work.

The committee on nominations reported the following persons for officers during the coming year: President, the Rev. W. H. Shults; vice president, Miss Nan E. Wiseman; secretary-treasurer, C. B. Heckman, The report was adopted. The meeting closed with benediction by the Rev. A. G. Berky.

The evening session was held in the United Brethren church. After the opening song service, devotional exercises and reading of the minutes of the afternoon session, the retiring president, Dr. T. Clarke Miller, in a few appropriate remarks introduced the president-elect, the Rev. W. H Shults, who, after a few words regarding the work of the association and its future, took his place as presiding officer.

Mr. T. H. Focke of the executive committee made a report of the Round Table conferences held during the year, referring to the legend of King Arthur and his Round Table. He reported that in accordance with the directions of last year's convention the committee had held four such meetings during the year, one in the Methodist church in March, a second in the United Brethren church in May, the third in the Baptist church at Reedurban in July, and the fourth in the Reformed church in October; that while the meetings have been somewhat experimental and the attendance not as large as the committee had hoped, it had proven that they can be made very interesting and profitable to all Sunday school workers.

The report was approved and the new executive committee were directed to continue the conferences during the coming year, arranging for the first one in January.

The secretary then spoke of the future work of the association, suggesting that a summer mass meeting of all the scholars be held; that increased efforts be made to have Association Day and Temperence Sunday observed by all the scholars; that the house to house visitation be done annually, and that the value of the home department and normal work be pressed upon the attention of all the scholars.

The president called attention to the fact that the house to house canvass showed that many families were without Bibles and suggested that something be done to supply the need.

Mr. Focke, president of the local branch of the American Bible Society, stated that that society would furnish Bibles to those not able to buy. The matter was left to the pastors of the churches, assisted by the new executive committee.

Each school was requested to appoint a representative on the executive committee as soon as possible and report to the secretary.

After the reading and approving of the minutes of the evening session the convention adjourned, closing with the benediction by the Rev. John Herron.

A Welcome Usher of '97.

The beginning of the new year will have a welcome usher in the shape of a fresh almanac, descriptive of the origin, nature and uses of the national tonic and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Combined with the descriptive matter will be found calendar and astronomical calculations; absolutely reliable for correctness, statistics, illustrations, verses carefully selected, and other mental food highly profitable and entertaining. On this pamphlet, published and printed annually by the Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, 60 hands are employed in the mechanical department alone. Eleven months are devoted to its preparation. It is procurable free, of druggists and country dealers everywhere, and is printed in English, German, French, Spanish, Welsh, Norwegian, Holland, Swedish and Bohemian.

Full blown and sweet as a rose—the young woman who tones up her system with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a certain cure for all the ailments peculiar to the delicate organization of women. It is perfectly safe in any condition of the system and always reliable, regulating the delicate organs to perform their work painlessly. Women have sallow faces, dull eyes, hollow cheeks, and low spirits, when suffering from disorders, derangements and weaknesses peculiar to their sex Health is regained after periods of dizziness, nervous prostration, pain and excitability or other manifestations of derangement or displacement of the womanly organs, when the Prescription is used.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon Dec. 8, 1896:

MEN.

Snyder, B. Williams, Geo.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

"I contracted a severe cold from exposure. Coughed all winter. Could get no relief. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup broke up the cold, and drove away the cold. Never took anything that did me so much good." I. H. Brooks, North Haverhill, N. H.

MR. THOMPSON'S TRIAL

The Zion Congregation Sits as a Jury.

A CONCLUSION AT LAST REACHED

Mr. Thompson Appears to be Truly Penitent and is Forgiven, Though Deprived of His High Offices—Mr. Wisdom's Case Considered.

Frederick W. Thompson sat, with bowed head, in a chair very near the pulpit in the A. M. E. Zion church, Monday evening, and a general air of solemnity and sadness seemed to affect all present alike.

The Rev. A. H. Dorsey from the pulpit stated that the meeting had been called to take action in the case of Mr. Thompson, of whose fall from grace the public is already cognizant. Mr. Thompson was called upon to speak in his own behalf, and as he advanced to face the congregation his illy suppressed grief and remorseful expression were all that was needed to convince the members that he was repentant.

He told the story of his downfall over again and asked that he be given another trial. He had always tried to live up to the laws of God and man, but the chickens were a great temptation. Mr. Thompson's voice and form shook with emotion as he implored forgiveness and promised that in future he would be more thoroughly on his guard.

Mr. Dorsey then appointed a committee consisting of Mrs. Bowman, Edward Glover, Joseph Cunningham, Joseph Clemens, Mary Bowman and Mrs. Clemens to consider the facts and offer a suggestion as to the course the congregation should follow in the matter. They reported that as Mr. Thompson had always heretofore been an earnest worker in the church and now appeared to be deeply and truly penitent, it was thought best to recommend that Mr. Thompson be not expelled, but he held on probation for three months and debarred from office for six months.

By a unanimous vote the report was accepted and the happiest as well as the most grateful man present was Mr. Thompson himself. He thanked them all and then resigned the office of preacher's steward and class leader, which he had held for a long time preparatory to returning to probationship in accordance with the verdict of the congregation

John Wisdom, who ceased to be a member more than a year ago, when he became involved in unfortunate financial difficulties, was present and asked to be again taken into the fold. He was received with open arms. Messrs. Wisdom and Thompson both feel that they have much to be thankful for.

We know of but one community in the world where dyspepsia is practically unknown, and that is the Shakers of Mt. Lebanon, N. Y. These good people have been studying the subject of digestion for more than a hundred years, and that they understand it pretty thoroughly is evidenced in the foregoing fact. Their Digestive Cordial is the safest and best remedy in cases of indigestion that we know of. A trial bottle can be had through your druggists for the trifling sum of ten cents.

The Shaker Digestive Cordial supplies the system with food already digested, and at the same time aids the digestion of other foods. It will almost instantly relieve the ordinary symptoms of indigestion, and no sufferer need to be told what these are.

Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of castor oil.

How the Dipper Saved the Farm.

Father was sick and the mortgage on the farm was coming due, I saw in the Christian Advocate where Miss A. M. Fritz of Station A, St Louis, Mo., would send a sample combination dipper for 18 two cent stamps, and I ordered one. I saw the dipper could be used as a fruit jar filler; a plain dipper; a fine strainer; a funnel; a strainer funnel; a sick room warming pan and a pint measure. These eight different uses makes the dipper such a necessary article that I went to work with it and it sells at very nearly every house. And in four months I paid off the mortgage. I think I can clear as much as $200 a month If you need work you will do well by giving this a trial. Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., will send you a sample for 18 two cent stamps—write at once. John G. N.

That Wonderful Churn.

I want to add my testimony to the list of those that have used the Lightning Churn. It does all that is claimed for it; you can churn easily in one minute and get a large percentage more butter than with the common churns I never took the agency for anything before, but so many of my neighbors wanted churns that I ordered 30 and they are all gone. I think in a year every farmer will have a Lightning Churn, in fact they can't afford to be without one as they make so much more butter and a good little bit of money can be made in every township selling these churns. By writing to J. F. Casey & Co., St Louis, Mo., you can get circulars and full particulars about the churn. A. READER.

Hives are not dangerous to life, but they are a prolific breeder of misery and profanity. Doan's Ointment gives instant relief, even in the worst cases of this and other exasperating diseases of the skin.

From Now Until Spring

Overcoats and winter wraps will be in fashion. They can be discarded, temporarily, while traveling in the steam heated trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. For solid comfort, for speed and for safety, no other line can compare with this great railway of the West.

Does your head feel as though someone was hammering it, as though a million sparks were flying out of the eyes? Have you horrible sickness of the stomach? Burdock Blood Bitters will cure you.

ELECTIONS EXPENSIVE.

The Luxury of Voting in the County of Stark.

Assuming that the total vote of Stark county of 1895, when it reached a total of 20,420, is the same as the total vote of 1896, it cost this year 22 1-5 cents for every ballot that was registered. Most people regard this as very excessive. The total expense of the last election was $4,540.17, including the salaries of the members of the board for the month of November. The total cost of the whole election machinery for the entire yeor is much more than stated. Auditor Reed figures up that it cost $1,891.15 for the election and registration in the city of Canton. Outside of Canton the total expenses were $1,403.65. Of this amount $188 80 was spent in the eight precincts of Massillon, and $160 60 in the six precincts of Alliance. In addition to these items of expense, the election board incurred bills amounting to $1,245 37. The following is a detailed statement of the cost of an election in the city of Canton:

44 Registrars and judges for registration at $23	$1,012 00
Printing notice of registration, Volkszeitung	40 00
Barret & Co., registrars record	76 50
Ruggles, Gale & Co., instructions	16 00
Instructions for registration	16 25
Exchanges on instructions	1 40
44 Judges on election day at $5	220 00
44 Clerks on election day at $5	220 00
48 Voting places rent at $15	270 00
Setting up and repairing booths	19 00
Total expenses for the election in the city	$1,891 15

SAGINAW'S TURN.

Bert. Ellis, the Best Known Traveling Man in the Valley, Talks on a

SUBJECT OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

SAGINAW, Mich.—Mr. A. G. Ellis, of this city, is probably the best known traveling man in Michigan. Nearly everyone in Saginaw Valley knows "Bert" Ellis. For twenty years he has carried his samples and good nature to his many merchant friends; who are always glad to see him. But Mr. Ellis had trouble the same as other people. Twenty years of traveling, hardly two meals in the same place, or twice in the same bed, called at all hours of the night to make the next town, smoking probably to excess, are conditions which injure Mr. Ellis's health. He became nervous, his sleep broken, and restless; his stomach troublesome; his heart's action irregular, and his entire system debilitated. In speaking recently with your correspondent Mr. Ellis said: "As the troubles I mentioned became more aggravating I decided to use Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer. The improvement in my condition was remarkable. I was able to secure restful sleep, my nervousness was overcome; stomach trouble corrected; heart's action became regular; in fact I became as well as ever, even in the face of the fact that I still smoke and continued to travel."

Mr. Ellis's experience is similar to thousands of traveling men and others who smoke to excess and are irregular and indiscreet in diet and sleep. There can only be one result—debilitated nerves. It is equally true that there is only one successful method of correcting such conditions—Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer.

Sold by Z T. Baltzly, Saltsman Drug Store and all other druggists.

One Thousand Farmers Wanted

To settle on one thousand choice farms on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway in Dakota.

These lands are located in twenty different counties, and are to be had now at prices ranging from $7 to $15 per acre; a few months hence their value will be doubled.

For a home or for investment no luckier chance in the West has ever before been offered. Now is the time to invest. No better farming land exists anywhere. No greater results can be obtained anywhere.

Schools and churches abound everywhere. Nearby markets for all farm products. South and North Dakota are the banner diversified farming and stock raising states of the West. Everything grows in Dakota except ignorance and intemperance. A new boom is on Take advantege of the tide which leads to Dakota and to fortune.

For further information address or call upon W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ills.

Marry This Girl, Somebody:

I have been reading in your paper about several men and women that have been very successful selling self heating flat irons, and I concluded I would see what a girl could do. I have worked twelve days and have sold 151 irons and have $218 left after paying all expenses. Everybody is delighted with the iron and I sell one almost every place I show it, as people think they can't afford to be without one, as they save so much fuel and time and don't burn the clothes. I know I can clear $5,000 in a year. How is that for a girl?

A GRADUATE.

Splendid, my girl, splendid; you are a true American girl. Anyone can get complete information about the self-heating iron by addressing J. F. Casey & Co., St. Louis, Mo It seems to be a winner, as everybody selling it writes in its praise.

"I was run over by a lumber wagon. Did not expect to live. Was terribly bloated. My friends bathed me with Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil, and I was cured. We have great faith in Thomas's Eclectric Oil" Mrs. Wm. F. Babcock, Norvell, Mich,

Highest cash prices paid for hides and pelts at Matthews old tannery, Canal street.

Aching Joints.

Announce the presence of rheumatism which causes untold suffering. Rheumatism is due to lactic acid in the blood. It cannot be cured by liniments or other outward applications. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, removes the cause of rheumatism and permanently cures this disease. This is the testimony of thousands of people who once suffered the pains of rheumatism but who have actually been cured by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Its great power to act upon the blood and remove every impurity is the secret of the wonderful cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sole and harness leather, shoemakers supplies and findings always on hand. A. J. Clements, Canal street.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Dr. Rubsam is visiting in Wooster.

William McCall, of Toledo, is visiting local relatives.

Wm. Bauhart has obtained employment in Barberton.

Ray L. Markel bagged twelve quail Monday, west of the city.

Mrs. C. McCullough Everhard is spending several days in Cleveland.

S. Higerd will move to Massillon from West Brookfield on Thursday.

Mrs. Mary Keehan and daughter have gone to Kane, Pa., to visit relatives.

Miss Webb and Miss Reed are the guests of Miss Matthews, in Cleveland.

Theophilus Woodford, of Massillon, has been granted an increase of pension.

Miss Libbie Teeple, of Wilmot, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. M. Rudolph, in South Erie stree.

Joseph Stemmle died at his home at the western extremity of Washington avenue, Tuesday. He leaves a family.

Mr. Jesse H. Davis arrived in the city yesterday from Mississippi and is a guest at the Ellis residence in West Tremont street.

But one person took the civil service examination held at the postoffice, Saturday. He was Harry M. Walker, of 33 North street.

Miss Evelyn Albrecht returned this noon from Philadelphia, where she has been visiting her friend, Miss Wood, for several months.

The Hon. and Mrs. George W. Wilhelm, of Justus, left Monday afternoon to spend two weeks in Washington, D. C., and Fortress Monroe, Va.

David Davis, whose son was killed in a mine on November 18, is in receipt of a letter from Wales announcing the death of his father on November 19.

C. C. Miller, state councilor of the Senior O. U. A. M., is in St. Clairsville attending a meeting of the state board of directors of that organization.

Mayor Schott has called a special election in the second ward, to be held on December 18, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Councilman Henry Huber.

The Massillon rolling mill worked every day last week and enough orders are on hand to keep the force employed without delay for a number of days to come.

E. C. Merwin, manager of the Massillon Engine and Tresher Company, has gone to Chicago to be present at a convention of manufacturers of farming implements.

Miss Mary Decker, aged 25 years, died at her home in Paul alley, Sunday. The funeral services will be held at St. Mary's church Wednesday morning at 8:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Eliza C. Galbreath, a sister of the late Mrs. J. W. Underhill, of Canton, died Sunday in Canton. Her childhood days were spent in Massillon, where she was known as Eliza Widgeon. Funeral Tuesday morning.

All members of the U. V. U. are notified to be present at a meeting Thursday evening, December 10, 1896, at the residence of the secretary, 84 Wellman street. Business of importance. By order of president. C. J. Fortna.

The election of officers in the Massillon C. E. Union, Sunday night, for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, William Swihart; vice president, Lawrence Baldwin; treasurer, Miss Cadillie Graybill; secretary, Miss Nora Dinius.

The December meeting of the Stark County Horticultural Society will be held at the workhouse, Canton, on Wednesday, the 16th, all day. Election of officers and other important business. S. H. Rockhill, secretary.

John Hamel is under $100 bond for his appearance before Justice McMillen, Thursday afternoon Hamel recently severed his connection with C. M. Whitman and when he left it is alleged that he took a suit of clothes of the value of $17 with him.

Peter Hilety was caught in the Young mine, operated by J. F. Pocock, Monday noon, by a fall of top. Four or five ribs were fractured and the spine was dislocated at the tenth cervical vertebra Dr. J. F. Gardner says that he fears the victim will not recover.

Mrs. Jane Standford, aged 69 years, died at her home in West Brookfield, Tuesday evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, of bronchitis and heart disease. She leaves a husband and family. The funeral services will be held at her late residence at 12:30 o'clock Friday afternoon.

Clinton Lodge, No. 47, F. and A. M. Tuesday evening elected officers as follows: E. E. Fox, W. M.; Howard Garrigues, S. W.; John Gow, J. W.; Wm. Yost, treasurer; Francis Strobel, secretary; N. S Johnson, S. D.; Stanton Fox, J. D.; Robert Bell, tyler, and A. J. Miller and H. B. Garrigues, stewards.

Mrs. Olive Wefler, wife of Peter Wefler, died at her home in West Tremont street, Sunday morning, of consumption, with which she had suffered about one year. The funeral will take place from the residence at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and services will be held at St John's Evangelical church at 1:30 o'clock.

The first dinner of the Bachelor Maids of Canton, at the Sailer Hotel, was a distinguished success. Eight courses were served. Eighteen young women were present, and two vacant chairs, supposed to represent the two husbands who have abstracted two valued club members. The speeches were eloquent and brilliant in the extreme, and the dinner perfect, from blue points to coffee.

District Mine Inspector John P. Jones, of North Lawrence, while in town Monday morning said that, in his opinion, the unusual number of fatalities which have occurred in the Massillon district recently are, to a certain extent, a consequence of the great activity in local mining circles. Nearly every mine in the district is working full time, and a larger number of men are employed in the mines and more regularly, the accidents must necessarily be more frequent

Albert Shilling, who lives west of town, went for a drive with a friend named Ricksecker, Saturday afternoon. They were descending the Pigeon Run hill when something about the harness broke, frightening the horse and causing it to run away. It stopped itself by running into a fence corner, and Mr. Shilling was thrown from the carriage in such a manner as to sustain a broken leg. He was taken to the home of a relative near by and medical attendance summoned.

IT COST HIM VERY DEAR

More than the Market Price Paid for a Chicken.

A CASE FOR ANTHONY COMSTOCK.

Small Boys at Warren Take a Plunge Bath —A Suicide at Midvale Caused by Excessive Pain—William Scott Dies in His Wagon.

A piece of sportsmanship cost an Alliance hunter very dearly last Saturday. A party of three men, who evidently had not been having the best of luck among the wild game in the vicinity, stopped near the residence of Mr. Albert Hammond, three miles out of the city, and shot and killed a chicken, which they proceeded to take away with them as their rightful spoil. Mr. Hammond saw the shooting and gave chase to the hunters, who drove to town. Later the man who fired the shot was arrested and fined ten dollars. The market price of chickens would probably have been found to be much cheaper.

The Anthony Comstocks, of Warren, were much agitated over the shocking conduct of twenty small boys last Saturday. The youngsters in question went skating on the canal, and becoming bunched, the ice gave way under the strain, and they all went into the water. After scrambling out with some difficulty, they built a large fire, removed their dripping garments, and while these were drying, performed a sort of war dance round the blaze. Warren society was taking its usual Saturday afternoon outing, and beheld this curious orgy from afar.

Elisha White, of Midvale, O., committed suicide last Saturday, by hanging himself in an out kitchen at his home. He was suffering terribly with a carbuncle at the time, and is believed to have been temporarily insane. He leaves a wife and six children.

William Scott, of Buck township, near Kenton, O., died in his wagon as he was driving to town on Saturday. Mr. Scott met with an accident about two years ago, and had been in poor health ever since. He was over 70 years of age.

TUSCARAWAS TOWNSHIP EVENTS.

STANWOOD, Dec 9.—Albert Shilling met with a serious accident Saturday while on the way to Massillon with John Ricksecker, the harness broke while going down the Pigeon Run hill letting the buggy run onto the horse's heels frightening it, and running down the hill ran across the bridge throwing them out against a telephone pole, breaking Mr. Shilling's leg above the knee. He was taken to the home of Mrs. C. Hassler, where Dr. Snively was summoned and set the broken bone. Mr. Ricksecker was not hurt.

John Poorman is somewhat worse at the present.

Mrs. Clate Brenner is on the sick list.

The Krause Coal company is putting down a drill hole on the farm of Isaiah Oberlin.

The spelling contest held on last Wednesday evening resulted (much to the surprise of many) a victory for the ladies, as the contest was ladies vs. gentlemen.

Aaron Altland, who died suddenly Dec. 3 while seated at the dinner table. He has been a sufferer for the last two years with dropsy and while his death was expected at any moment it came at a time when he was alone with his wife. His nearest neighbors, W. D. Oberlin and also his son in-law who lives on the farm, were absent, the daughter being in the barn when the summons came. The wife caught him in her arms before he fell to the floor and held him until help arrived He was 66 years, 2 months and 28 days old. He lived on the farm on which he died, all his life with the exception of five years. He was united with the M. E. church at East Greenville in the year 1881, has been a member ever since and died in the faith and we have every reason to believe that he has gone to that rest prepared for the faithful. The Rev. Mr. Barron, his pastor, officiated, assisted by the Rev. A. G. Berkey.

TWO MINE ACCIDENTS

EAST GREENVILLE, Dec. 9.—John Hainet, who lives in North Lawrence, had a leg broken by a fall of coal in the Anderson mine this morning. Michael Rand, a driver in the Pocock No. 2 mine, was caught between two cars, Tuesday afternoon, and one leg was badly crushed.

A CANAL DOVER ACCIDENT.

CANAL DOVER, Dec. 9.—A boy named Louis Winkler got his arm caught in a belt at the works of The American Tin Plate Machine and Manufacturing Company, today, and the member was broken in two places, he having a narrow escape from being drawn into the machinery and killed.

A TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

WILMOT, Dec. 7.—The Wilmot district teachers' institute held here Saturday was well attended. Teachers were present from Mt. Eaton, Beach City, Mineral Point and other places.

BROKE HIS LEG.

BEACH CITY, Dec. 7.—Alfred Crites fell from a step ladder, Saturday, and broke one of his legs near the hip.

MT. EATON NEWS

MT. EATON, Dec. 8.—Miss Addie Reed, of Cleveland, is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. M. Marshall...The contest given in the Reformed church Wednesday evening by the three blind men was a success ...Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Marshall visited in Apple Creek Saturday...W. H. Kenwell, of New York, and a graduate of the Veterinary College of Ontario, Can., has located here. Mt. Eaton people welcome all such men as Mr. Kenwell to their midst. Mrs. Elizabeth Hunsinger, 84 years of age, is very poorly at this writing...The whooping cough is disappearing.

WEST BROOKFIELD NOTES.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Dec. 8.—The Epworth League will give a supper in the Town hall on Saturday evening, December 12. A liberal patronage is solicited and a good time promised...Mrs. Shafer and Mrs. Stanford, who have been very ill, are improving...One case of diphtheria has developed in this village.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

BEACH CITY, Dec. 7.—The following is the programme for the fifth annual farmers' institute of the Western Stark County Institute Association, to be held here Friday and Saturday, January 1 and 2:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1.

MORNING SESSION, 9 O'CLOCK.

Music.
Prayer.
Opening Address...Prof. A. J. Rohn, Navarre
Address of Welcome .....
.....E. C. Weimer, Beach City
Work and its Relation to the Farmers of Ohio.....Hon. F. A. Derthick, Mentua
The Objects and Aims of Farmer's Institute.....Hon G. W. Wilhelm, Justus
Question Drawer.
Music.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1 O'CLOCK.

Commercial Fertilizers.....Lee Pfouts
Effect of the Physical Properties of Soils on Fertility.....
.....Prof. W. David Gibbs, Columbus
Mixed Farming.....T. C. Putman
The Mission of Farmer's Organizations
.....F. A. Derthick, Mentua
Question Drawer.
Music.

EVENING SESSION, 7 O'CKOCK.

The Farmer's Opportunity.....
.....Prof. W. David Gibbs
Education of Farmer's Children.....
M. C. Hemminger, Prin. Beach City Schools
Government Bounty on Exported Staple Products.....F. A. Derthick
Music.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2.

MORNING SESSION, 9 O'CLOCK.

The Tomato Crop.....P. Shisler & Son
Some Reasons for Crop Rotation.....
.....Prof. W. David Gibbs
How to Lift a Mortgage on a Farm by Small Fruit Growing.....
.....Mrs. S. O. Eggert, Massillon
Mixed or Special Farming, Which?.....
.....F. A. Derthick
Question Drawer.
Music.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1 O'CLOCK

A Talk About the Horse...F. A. Derthick
What the Times Demand of a Small Farmer.....F. M. Fredrick, Wilmot
Principles of Stock Breeding.....
.....Prof. W. David Gibbs
Music.

STILL SETTLING ELECTION BETS.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Dec 10.—Miss Laura Jones, who has been spending the past few months with friends in Cleveland, returned home Monday...Julius Wittmann is lying seriously ill at his farm home, a mile north of town, with the dropsy...Gen. Lee Wilson was in Canton, Monday, on business...Our married people, not to be outdone by the young folks, held a grand ball last Saturday night, in Leonard's hall, which was well attended. Everybody enjoyed themselves and a general good time was had, with the exception of Lee Wilson, who, while dancing a prize waltz with a pretty and smiling young lassie, accidentally slipped and fell in such a way as to cause a large lump to rise on his head.

In order to settle an election bet H. Platt gave J. A. Beitel a wheelbarrow ride, Monday afternoon. Beitel, who carried the stars and stripes and blew a tin horn, quickly got in the wheelbarrow, which was propelled through town by the strong and muscular arms of Platt, who had a placard pinned upon his back bearing the inscription, "I voted for Bryan." They were greeted with laughter and applause by the crowd that saw them parading through town.

A traveling minstrel troupe closed a week's engagement in Pahlau's hall Saturday night. The show was well patronized.

Miss Mary Meiner, of Massillon, spent Sunday with her parents.

THE NEWMAN LETTER

NEWMAN, Dec. 10.—The Newman mail is now scheduled to leave Massillon one hour earlier, making it 4 p. m. We mention this in order to save one of Massillon's inquisitive citizens a postage stamp to write to headquarters...Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Rowlands spent Sunday at Elton, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will A. Harrold...Angus Maxwell, of Sherodsville, but formerly one of our most substantial citizens, spent several days in our village renewing old acquaintances ...Abraham Linn, who has been residing at Mansfield for the past eighteen years, spent last Sunday at the home of his sister, Mrs. E. W. Dehoff...Miss Jennie Kist, of Canal Fulton, but at present one of the popular teachers in the West Brookfield schools, visited her friend, Miss Maggie Findley, Saturday and Sunday...Mrs. Joseph Griffiths returned to her home, last Wednesday, from Pennsylvania, where she had been for six weeks visiting relatives, one of whom is a sister she had not seen for thirty-two years. She enjoyed her visit and her family was pleased at her safe return... Pere Smith, who is operating a country coal mine for home consumption near the abandoned old "Cork and Bottle" mine, fell down the shaft, a distance of 18 feet, on Monday, receiving severe bruises but breaking no bones. He may well feel thankful that it was no worse.

Our brick works have not been doing much for the past two or three weeks, but we are promised a revival of business in the near future. Orders are already coming in to warrant better work.

Our coal mines are all doing exceedingly well, working nearly every day. Our miners' officials are laboring hard in the Pittsburg district to have the old price re-inaatted, but so far seem to be unsuccesful, yet we feel their efforts will be crowned in the near future with the desired success.

Miss Lizzie Miller met with an accident at the Sailer hotel, where she has been employed for some time, dislocating her shoulder. Her mother was sent for and she brought her home Tuesday evening, where she is resting as comfortabl yas her condition will permit.

Ohio Rates Discussed.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 9.—[By Associated Press]—The joint convention of coal operators and miners have not agreed on a scale for next year. The whole time was used in discussing the Ohio thin vein differential and machine and pick mining.

ROBERT REAY ELECTED

He Succeeds Henry Huber as President of the Council.

MR. PAUL SUCCEEDS MR. REAY.

A Telephone Franchise Granted Another Reading—A Lot of Street Improvements Reported Upon—Bids Asked for Coal—The Bills Paid.

President pro tem. Robert Reay presided at the meeting of the city council held Tuesday night, and the other members present were Messrs. Geltz, Kramer, Brown, Jacoby, Smith and Paul. The minutes of the previous meeting and those of the special meeting, called for the purpose of drafting resolutions of respect and condolence for the lately deceased President Henry Huber, were read and approved.

Mr. Brown notified the council that Solicitor Willison advised the immediate election of officers and presented the name of Robert Reay for president. Mr. Reay was elected by acclamation. Mr. Smith nominated Mr. Paul for vice president, the latter being elected by a unanimous vote

The street commissioner presented an expense account of $134.32 for the two weeks ending December 5. The amount was paid.

The city engineer presented a report of the expense of improving on five streets. On Mr. Paul's motion the report was filed. In part it ran as follows:

Jarvis avenue—S. Seufts, contractor; setting curb $205 48, amount paid $157.17, balance due $48 31. F. Simons, laying gutter $55 55; George Weiner, gutter $27.18; Jacob Kohlmaier, curb and gutter digging $95 16

Third street—Frank Seiler, contractor; setting curb $270 91, amount paid $219.57, balance due $51.34. Frank Simons, laying gutter, $74.68; George Weiner, laying gutter $5.44; Jacob Kohlmaier, digging curb and gutter $129 27

Green street—Frank Clementz contractor; setting curb and laying gutter, $501 84, amount paid $325, balance due $176,84. Jacob Kohlmaier, digging for curb and gutter $102.60

Cliff street—Philip Diefenbacher contractor; setting curb and laying gutter $340 52, amount paid $224 23, balance due $116.29. Jacob Kohlmaier, digging for curb and gutter $76 26, amount paid $30, balance due $46.26.

High street—Frank Seiler contractor; setting curb $185 71, amount paid $150, balance due $35 71. Frank Simons, laying gutter $94 04, amount paid $50, balance due $44 04 Jacob Kohlmaier, digging for curb and gutter $40.54, paid $39 70, balance due 84 cents.

By petition E. L. Hering demanded payment of $60 damages as the result of his horse breaking its leg on the canal bridge in East Main street. On Mr. Paul's motion the matter was referred to the judiciary committee and the solicitor.

An ordinance granting the Ohio Telephone and Telegraph Company a franchise to construct, operate and maintain its lines on or under the streets of Massillon, was read a second time. Mr. Paul's motion, referring the ordinance to the council as a whole to meet with the representatives of the company on Friday night, was agreed to Messrs. Brown and Geltz voted no.

The Factory street improvement ordinance was read a third time and passed.

The street and alley committee presented a contract between the city and Philip Henry whereby the corporation agrees to grade, curb and gutter Mr. Henry's property, to the Warwick switch, which abuts on the south side of East Tremont street free of charge. In consequence the city can give the street the proper and required width and is to receive all gravel and earth removed therefrom. A motion to close the contract was lost. It was then referred to the street and alley committee on Mr. Brown's motion.

A motion by Mr. Brown authorized the fire committee to ask for bids to furnish rubber coats to Hose Company No. 1

BIDS FOR COAL.

A second motion by Mr. Brown instructed the city clerk to request bids from the various coal companies in the city for furnishing lump and slack coal to the city for the coming year. Clerk Haring will receive all bids and communications at his office.

The city contractors were awarded 35 cents instead of 31 cents for setting curb curved corners. Mr. Brown voted no.

The street and alley committee was instructed to have sidewalks in the recently repaired portion of Third street, lowered to the established grade without additional cost or expense to property owners. Mr. Paul made this motion.

Mr. Paul also moved that the street and alley committee be empowered to gravel Third and Tremont streets, and Jarvis avenue, and authorized the ways and means committee to borrow $500 with which to complete the work. This motion was agreed to,

On Mr. Brown's motion the clerk was instructed to notify the board of county commissioners to repair the dangerous place in the Main street bridge.

Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded any other proprietary medicine. This is simply because it possesses greater merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Almost to the exclusion of all others. Try it. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DINGLEY BILL MAY PASS

The Senate Votes to Give it Consideration.

CUBA RECEIVES ATTENTION.

Several Resolutions of Important Character Introduced—Senator Mills Wants the United States to take Possession of the Island at Once with an Armed Force.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—In the Senate, Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, moved to consider the Dingley tariff bill. Carried 35 to 21. A number of Democrats and Populists voted for consideration.

Mr. Chandler secured the adoption of a sweeping resolution directing the committee on inter-state commerce to inquire into the prevention of competition by the joint traffic association; also the reported combination of flour and milling, and window glass associations.

Senator Cameron introduced a resolution, today, acknowledging the independence of the republic of Cuba, and providing that the United States should use its friendly offices with Spain to close the war.

Senator Mills, of Texas, offered a joint resolution directing the President of the United States, with military and naval forces, to take possession of the Island of Cuba, and hold it until its inhabitants can organize such government as they wish, and arm and equip the forces necessary to protect them from invasion. The Mills resolution was referred to the foreign relations committee.

Mr. Call offered a joint resolution for the recognition of the republic of Cuba, which went to the table, Mr. Call announcing that he would speak on it in a few days.

Mr Morrill offered a resolution which was referred, declaring that the new library building shall only be used for library purposes.

The Spanish minister received a cable dispatch from Havana, last night, which seems to confirm the report of the death of Gen Maceo, the Cuban leader, and young Gomez At Cuban headquarters the story is not credited at all, but is said to be an invention of the Spanish to prevent action by the United States congress.

Mark Hanna and Gen. Horace Porter called at the speaker's room in the House today and had an interview with Speaker Reed. It is said that this is the first time Mr. Hanna and Mr Reed have met.

MOORE FOUND GUILTY.

Charged with Defrauding a Wool Buyer in Columbiana County.

CANTON, Dec. 9.—The jury returned a verdict of guilty at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday night in the case of Ohio vs, Samuel Moore. Mr. Moore was arrested and indicted for unlawfully selling wool. It was proven that he had placed "dead" and unclean wool in the center of the fleeces he sold. Mr. Moore resides in Columbiana county, and as a question of jurisdiction has arisen the sentence may be stayed. It is now claimed that the wool in question was grown and sold in Columbiana county.

PROBATE COURT NOTES.

The will of James McCallum, of Alliance, has been admitted to probate.

Frank C. Gearhart, of Canton, assigned Tuesday to Ed. L. Smith. The assets are estimated at $1500; no estimate of the liabilities being given.

In the assignment of George P. Deville, of Canton, inventory and appraisement have been filed and the assignee has been ordered to sell the stock of merchandise at private sale.

The will of John Sickafoose, of Perry township, has been admitted to probate.

Nancy Sickafoose has been appointed administratrix of the estate of John Sickfoose.

In the estate of Bernard Welty, of Sugarcreek township, a partnership appraisement of assets and liabilities of the firm of Brenard Welty & Bro., has been ordered.

In the case of Ohio vs. S. Perskey, bond has been filed and approved and the case continued until the March term, 1897.

Alice O. Oyster has applied in court for a divorce and alimony. Her husband and defendant is Samuel Oyster. Mrs. Oyster charges gross neglect and cruelty.

BOLD SAFE ROBBERY.

A Watchman Overpowered and Brutally Treated.

A bold safe robbery was perpetrated at Jewett, a village on the east division of the W. & L. E. railway, either Monday night or early Tuesday morning, and a report of the brutal and dastardly work of the thieves has just reached this city. Not satisfied with torturing the watchman, they set fire to the plant operated by the Jewett Planing Mill Company and wholly destroyed it. The robbers entered the company's office after overpowering the watchman, an aged man, and blew open the safe, but secured nothing of any consequence. They then brutally treated the watchman and, placing a chain about his neck, threatened to hang him if he did not tell where the company's money was kept. Baffled in their schemes they set fire to the building and made good their escape. Yesterday two men were arrested and one the watchman identified as one of his assailants. About a year ago the company was robbed of $300.

Something to Depend on.

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with la grippe, and her case grew so serious thot physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nathing for her. It seemed to develop into hasty consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from first dose, and half a dozen bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at Z. T. Baltzly's.

One Fare for Round Trip

Between all points on the Cleveland Terminal & Valley railway, (B. & O. system) every Sunday. Tickets limited to the same day for return. Call on agents for time of trains and rates.

Going Out

this cold weather one cannot be comfortable without a suitable overcoat or ulster. If you are not supplied come to us, look through our magnificent stock; won't cost you anything unless you buy; and even then it will only cost you a trifle, compared with the quality and style you get; won't hurt anyhow to see what we have at $6.00 to $15.00.

C. M. WHITMAN. ONE PRICE AND CASH ONLY.

18 South Erie Street.

CHRISTMAS SPECIALTIES!

4 East Main

HATS.

The popularity of the soft hat was never more marked than at present. Our Black and Brown Tourists $1.50; elsewhere $2.00.

Knox, Roelof and Youman Fine Derbys—Correct.

Nothing more suitable for the boys than one of those Elegant Plush Brighton or Polo Slide Band Caps, fine silk linings, 50 and 75c.

FURNISHINGS.

Fine Hem Stitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 3 for 25c.

Holiday Neck Decorations.—High Class Ascots, Large Puffs, Wide Flowing End 4-in-hands, Bows, Club House and Knot Scarfs; they might be matched for 75c or $1.00, but at our counters 50 cents.

The Only Perfect Fitting Dress Shirt, plain and fancy bosoms, the Star; greater value was never produced for $1.00.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TO BE OUT OF A JOB.

MEN WHO WILL RETIRE AFTER THE COMING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Some Are Looking For Employment Under the New Administration—Men In Public Life Who Are Sent Into Obscurity—Attractions of Office.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—One of the pitiful things about the reassembling of congress just after an election is the gathering of the hundred or more politicians who are to be "out of a job" after the 4th of the following March.

There are many of the retiring members who refused to be candidates for re-election, and they perhaps have nothing to regret. There are many who failed to secure a renomination. And there is a large number who were beaten for re-election.

Fame Is but a Vapor.

It is a source of surprise to most of those who look on at the sessions of congress that able men should want to

HON. H. D MONEY.

return again and again to Washington. Their public career offers nothing to their ambition, and its immediate fruits are not very tempting to one who has known them. The congressman is a conspicuous citizen at home, but in Washington he is an inferior object, unless, like some one of the dozen leaders I could name, he becomes a national character.

I suppose the distinction at home is what proves attractive. In the busy world of the capital he is reckoned at "one vote." The fact that he is a congressman adds little to his dignity or importance

Wiped Out of the List.

With a sweeping change in the membership of the house comes the disappearance of many familiar faces, and even when the party in power triumphs again a few of the older names may be wiped from the house list. There are many this time who are to go. Price of Louisiana is reckoned one of the older members of the house. He inherited his seat. He was elected to it at the time of the death of his father-in-law, Edward J. Gay, who had a long and honorable record in congress. Price is a rich sugar planter. He is a broad shouldered, round faced man who has made friends all over the house regardless of politics, and his fellow members will be sorry to see him go.

Cobb of Missouri is another member of several years' standing who will be shut out March 4. He is a successful merchant, well known on 'change in St. Louis, one of the few survivors of the avalanche of two years ago. He failed of renomination.

Crisp of Georgia will be much missed during the coming session, as well as in years to come. He would not have been a member of the house after March 4, but he would have sat in the senate, and his friends would have been in touch with him still. His death is regretted on both sides of the house because, though he did make Tom Reed furious by sending him to his seat, he had a reputation for fair dealing in the chair which was conceded by Republicans and Democrats alike.

Wellington of Maryland is not a subject for commiseration or condolence. He leaves the house at the end of this congress, but he has been promoted to a seat in the senate, which he will take with the beginning of the special session to be called by the president in March.

This is the fourth congress in which Pickler of South Dakota has served, and he fell outside the breastworks in the last campaign. It is believed that he expects the next administration to do something for him and that he would not object to a place in the interior department.

Settle of North Carolina is another of the patriots who is said to be looking for some reward from the next administration He has been holding office since 1866, and he was submerged by the free silver wave. He may get something local—the district attorneyship perhaps.

Where They "Are At."

Cobb of Alabama has been a member for ten years now, and he is famous as the author of "Where am I at?"—a question propounded during a speech he was trying to make on the floor of the house. That question was one of the illustrations used by Tom Watson to make interesting his protest against drunkenness in the house. Mr. Watson owes something to Cobb of Alabama, but unfortunately he is not in position to pay it.

Franklin Bartlett of New York was beaten as a sound money Democrat running with a Republican indorsement in New York city. He has been a member only four years, but he has made a reputation as a representative of the best business and professional interests in New York city.

McCreary of Kentucky came in with Grover Cleveland 12 years ago, and he goes out with him. He is one of the peculiar products of the south. Of courtly manners and great dignity, he has the appearance of knowing enough to run the entire government by himself. Yet he has been a comparatively insignificant figure in congress. He had an excellent reputation as governor of his state, and possibly he failed to impress himself on national affairs because he was overshadowed here. He has always been a favorite of fortune, and in 1892 he was sent to Brussels as one of the American delegates to the international monetary conference. McCreary's public career recalls in some ways that of Voorhees, the senator from Indiana, who is in his last term. When Voorhees was put on the committee of finance, an eminent senator, who has come very close to a nomination for the presidency since and who has held most high and honorable office, said of him: "What! Voorhees a member of the finance committee! Why, he didn't have money enough to pay his fare back to Indiana when he first came to Washington." Yet Mr. Voorhees has since become the chairman of that same finance committee.

I cannot leave McCreary without recalling the time when he sent a riding page all the way to his house in Georgetown, several miles from the capitol, to get his plug of tobacco rather than buy some tobacco from the man who kept a stand near the entrance to the house.

Turner of Georgia is a member of 16 years' standing, and people used to say of him that he was the brains of the Georgia delegation. He has not forfeited the reputation either, and he will be missed from the Democratic side of the ways and means committee.

Flynn of Oklahoma will be missed from the floor. He is the one delegate Oklahoma has had since she was made a territory.

Beaten by Booze.

It will seem odd to witness an opening of congress without the figure of Harry Rusk of Maryland in the foreground. He was elected to fill a vacancy nearly ten years ago, and he has been coming steadily since. In the last election he beat a man named Booze, and now Mr. Booze, whose name should make him ever popular in congress, will succeed to his seat in the house.

Culberson of Texas has been a member for 22 years, and he has been able to maintain his own identity without difficulty until his son was elected governor of Texas. Now that the boy has come forward the judge thinks it about time he retired.

Linton of Michigan is the man whose voice was heard whenever the subject of Catholicism could be dragged into a debate. He objected to the statue of Father Marquette in the hall of statuary at the capitol, and an ungrateful constituency concluded that he was becoming too great a nuisance and sent him into retirement.

Money of Mississippi is another of the men promoted. He goes into the senate. His career was thought to have been cut short 12 years ago, when Cleveland refused to make him postmaster general.

Morse of Massachusetts is one of the most picturesque figures that have ever decorated the house, and he will have no successor as a funmaker. No one outside the list of his constituents has ever discovered in Mr. Morse any qualification for public life. And his antics as a temperance advocate have done the cause little good, if not some harm. Mr. Morse has been coming to congress for eight years.

Society's Loss.

Reyburn of Pennsylvania is a very rich man with a penchant for entertaining, and he will be missed from social rather than legislative circles. His successor, James R. Young, doesn't care a snap for social life and knows congress like a book, for he has been for many years a newspaper correspondent at the capital. So, if society loses, congress will gain a little in the change.

Binger Hermann has been representing Oregon for ten years, and his rolly poly figure and bearded face will be missed from the floor. It was Mr. Hermann who said to Senator Mitchell when the senator made a suggestion for the treatment of a cold: "Kin-een! All right. I'll try it. I've been taking this qui-nine for almost a week, and it hasn't done me a bit of good." But, though innocent in some ways, Mr. Hermann is wise in the routine of the congressman's life, and he will be a loss to his people.

General Newton M. Curtis of New York is a picturesque figure who has been in congress six years. He is a giant in stature, and he has only one eye. He is one of the few practical agriculturists from the eastern states.

W. W. Bowers of California has been holding office since 1874, and he has been in congress for six years. He will feel lonely in private life.

Charles Curtis of Kansas has been a member only four years. He used to be a horse jockey, but he will not return to the turf. He is a lawyer now with a good practice at Topeka.

Mr. Kyle of Mississippi will have to go back to the law after 18 years of officeholding. He has been in the house for six years.

S. M. Stephenson of Michigan will close out eight years of public service in congress with this term and go back to his sawmill and the bank of which he is president.

Other Vacant Chairs.

There will be many other vacant chairs, among them those filled by Arnold (R. I.), Hainer (Neb.), Blue (Kan.), McCall (Tenn.), Layton (O.), Aldrich (Ills.), Tracy (Mo.), Long (Kan.), Stahle (Pa.), Leighty (Ind.), Willis (Del.), Murphy (Ills.), Murphy (A. T.), Moses (Ga.), Turner (Va.), Kem (Neb.), Shuford (N. C.), Calderhead (Kan.), Black (Ga.), Hendrick (Ky.), Hadley (Ills.), Hunter (Ky.), Spencer (Miss.), Clarke (Ala.), Clark (Mo.), McClure (O.), Fairchild (N. Y.), Hulick (O.), Huling (W. Va.), Taft (O.), Milnes (Mich.), Meredith (Va.), Draper (Mass.), H. St. George Tucker (Va.), the last of a long line of Virginia Tuckers in the house, now filling out his fourth term; Jo Abbott (Tex.), who has been in service ten years; Doolittle (Wash.), Noonan (Tex.), Patterson (Tenn.), Ellett (Va.), Thomas (Mich.), Anderson (Tenn.), Andrews (Neb.), Crowther (Mo.), Erdman (Pa.), Layton (O.), Baker (Kan.), Miles (Md.), Brown (Tenn.), Lewis (Ky.), Burton (Mo.), Strong (O.), Watson (O.), Bell (Tex.), Woomer (Pa.), Miller (Kan.), Pendleton (Tex.), Meiklejohn (Neb.), Owens (Ky.), Catron (N. M.), Avery (Mich.), Harris (O.), Wilson (Ida.), Allen (Utah), Huff (Pa.), Tyler (Va.), Johnson (Cal.), Hubbard (Mo.), Meyer (La.), who has been in congress six years; Phillips (Pa.), Apsley (Mass.), Miller (Kan.), Hyde (Wash.), Watson (Ind.), Washington (Tenn.), who is closing a ten years' term, and Frank Black (N. Y.), who has had the good fortune to be elected governor of New York state.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

His Friends Want Him to Become an Editor.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—The only known American who ever snubbed his royal highness, the Prince of Wales, sat on the bootblack stand of a Dover street barber shop the other day and told me about his immediate prospects. I refer to John L. Sullivan, the grandest fighter who ever stepped in a ring, and, when sober, one of the most affable, pleasant mannered men I have ever met. It appears that Sullivan is soon to scintillate as an editor, an editor in chief and business manager combined, for his friends—and he still numbers them by the hundreds, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding—are now engaged in negotiating for a newspaper, at present published in Boston, with the design of having Sullivan edit and manage it. The famous John L. would say very little about this scheme, because, as he says, it was not consummated yet, and he did not want to "queer it."

Sullivan lives with his sister now on Brook avenue, Dorchester, one of Boston's pretty suburbs. His general health, he told me, was superb, although his right hand still troubles him a good deal, the result of a cancer, which was operated upon a fortnight ago, but as to any talk of amputation of the arm, as John himself says, "Why, it's all balderdash." I have never seen John during my six years' acquaintance with him when he was not smoking a heavy, black and expensive Perfecto cigar, and the present occasion proved no exception to the rule, but he told me he was drinking little or nothing. His friends seconded this statement, and certainly his looks did. His hair is gray, but it is as thick as it ever was, and that is saying a good deal, and the color of his cheeks denotes splendid physical condition. He was talking with his friend Hogarty, the barber, when I entered, but stopped long enough to deliver himself of the following conversation.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

Sullivan has an exceptionally musical speaking voice—low, sonorous and well modulated—and I have always been of the opinion that had he studied music as thoroughly as he cultivated the art of fighting he would have turned out a basso profundo of the very finest water. I write this in all sincerity, and I have found many good critics who were of the same opinion.

"I am no saint; I never was," said he, "and I do not suppose the time will ever come when I will absolutely and entirely quit drinking. I like a sociable glass now and then, but I think I can truly say that the horrible debauches I have been on in my time will never occur again. I am only 38 years old, a comparatively young man yet, although I have been through so much that I am well aware I look much older. I have done no sparring since last June, and I never will again until I am convinced that there is something in it. Nor will I ever fight again, not but what I believe I could, but for the simple reason that I can see no money in it. I ride a wheel a good deal, one having been presented to me a year ago. It weighs 24½ pounds and is but a few pounds heavier than the wheel ridden by the average man. It has always been one of my ambitions to be at the head of a newspaper, and I am quite confident that a few weeks at the most will see my name at the masthead of one of Boston's weekly publications."

Asked as to the present condition of pugilism, Sullivan said: "I'm sure I don't know what to make of this Corbett Fitzsimmons imbroglio. Fitzsimmons has lost much prestige, but I estimate Corbett has lost five times as much. I have no prejudice against the latter when I assert my belief that he is not the gamest man in the world. A champion should be ready to go to the front at all times. Corbett is not and never was."

In a theater within three minutes' walk of where Sullivan sat at the time this interview took place Corbett was appearing with his theatrical company. There was a box at the big fellow's disposal, but he evidently preferred the solace of his Perfecto cigar.

AD. VANCE.

NO HUMBUG HERE

Massillon Endorsement Is What Counts With the Public.

You can't fool the public all the time.
They will find you out at last.
Every time a man is fooled
Another skeptic is made.
Many the remedy that makes the skeptic.
It fails to keep its promise,
Doan's Kidney Pills bring renewed faith.
They cure the skeptic.
Plenty of proof of this at home.
Massillon proof for Massillon people
Our citizens say they cure backache.
Cure urinary disorders.
Cure sick kidneys
Experience has taught them this is so.
Conviction for every sufferer.
In the testimony of friends and neighbors.
Read this case.—

Mrs. John Shively No 194 E Tremont Street says:—"Since a little girl I have been troubled with week kidneys but did not mind it so much until late years for I grew a little worse as I grew older my back aching a great part of the time with sharp pains flashing through the kidneys. At night while in bed my limbs would become cold and numb as if dead and I could not keep them warm. In the daytime while moving about I was not troubled in this way

"I had seen a number of accounts in the papers that read so very encouraging of Doan's Kidney Pills that I was induced to give them a trial, and got a box at Baltzly's drug store on Erie Street. I only took one box but I found them so very beneficial that I think it my duty to inform others of my improved condition and recommend a trial of them to all people that suffer with kidney disease. I have spoken well of them before and will continue to do so."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States

THE BEST WASH BLUE IN USE.

THE AMERICAN BALL BLUE

is not poisonous or injurious to health or fabrics. It is the delight of the laundress, aids in bleaching and gives the washing a rich and elegant hue. Beware of imitations. Ask your grocer for the

AMERICAN BALL BLUE

and be sure you get the genuine article, which has a red stripe in the middle of the package.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists

FREE!

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Whose name is a household word in almost every hamlet and village and town in Ohio, has been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine for the past fourteen years and has treated and cured over 20,000 ladies, bringing sunshine into these many thousands of homes, over some of whom the shadow of death had been hanging for years,

FOR THE NEXT THREE MONTHS WILL CHARGE NO FEE

For prescribing or advice, that all afflicted persons may have the benefit of her long experience and superior skill.

No Money is Received for Examinations,
No Money is Received for Advice,
No Money is Received for Medical Attention.

Mrs Dr. Harkey Adams will sell her Specific Remedies for the cure of Painful Profuse, or Santy Menses, and for all forms of Female Weaknesses that are carrying so many thousands of suffering women slowly to early graves, all forms of Nervous Diseases, Diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, Chronic Constipation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia Dropsy, and all Skin and Blood Diseases In this manner the sick who heretofore could not afford to take treatment can now avail themselves of this opportunity at the cost of the specifics alone.

Afflicted Ladies who cannot Call in Person the Mail System Pursued by Mrs Dr. Harkey Adams Guarantees the same effective results. If you cannot call write for instructions and advice which will be given FREE.

Correspondence Solicited.

Address **MRS. DR. HARKEY ADAMS,**
200 East Market St., Akron O.

Mrs Dr. Harkey Adams will be at the **Hotel Conrad, THURSDAY, DEC. 24.**

FREE!

Dr. W. T. Adams

The expert specialist who has visited this County for the past six years, will still continue to make his regular monthly visits and will sell you his famous remedies for the cure of Inflamed or Ulcerated Eyes, Catarrh of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat Bronchial Tubes, Deafness, Asthma, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, Impotency, and general weakness of man. Dr. Adams has successfully treated and his remedies have cured thousands If they have cured others why can't they cure you? Call and see. It will cost you nothing and may save you many months of suffering.

Can the Eye Sight be Preserved?
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Dr. W. T. Adams will visit

Massillon, Thursday, Dec. 24

Office HOTEL CONRAD.

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Address Dr. W. T. Adams, 200 East Market St., Akron, O.

XMAS FORCED SALE!!

Seems strange, does it not, that we should make this sale at the time when all merchants expect to sell at full price or a little more? We are confronted by

HARD, COLD FACTS:

We must have cash. We attended too many manufacturers' assignee sales this season. The temptation to buy at 25 and 30 per cent less than it cost to make the goods we could not resist; therefore this forced sale. These goods must be sold.

BELIEVE YOUR OWN EYES? Look everywhere else if you choose, **THEN COME HERE,** and **COME QUICKLY.** We cannot buy again at the prices for which we now offer you the goods.

These Columns Contain Many Surprises for CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS.

Believe Your Own Eyes.

350—ROCKERS—350

A good substantial Arm Rocker, wood seat		99c
A large Arm Rocker spring seat, corduroy, a handsome, easy chair		1.98
$5.00 Rockers	Forced Sale	$ 3 98
4.75 Rockers	Forced Sale	3 25
4.00 Rockers	Forced Sale	2 75
16.00 Rockers	Forced Sale	12 50

COMBINATION BOOKCASES

Solid oak polished, a good value at $12 50	10.58
Birch finished mahogany, a very handsome case	14.50

For $23.50 any $25.00, 28.00, 30.00 or 35 00 case in the store.

BODY BRUSSELS CARPET.
87½c per yard.

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PARLOR SUITES.

Five Pieces Turkish French Silk, Very Fine.	Worth $100.00 Forced Sale $68 75.
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A Good Tufted Top Spring Edge Couch, Only $4 98.

$10 00 Couches	at $ 7 85
15 00 Couches	at 11.50
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For $22.50 any $25 00, 28.00, 30 00 or 35 00 couch in the store.

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Gold bands, porcelain $11.98

A GOOD DECORATED LAMP.
Only 98c.

COME QUICKLY.

SIDEBOARDS.

Solid Oak Polished, worth	$18	$12.50
Quartered Oak Pol'd "	$25	18.00
$35.00 Sideboard at		$25 00
50 00 Sideboard at		37.50
65.00 Sideboard at		47 00
85 00 Sideboard at		62 50

ENAMELED BEDSTEADS.

A good bed, brass knobs on corners	$3.98
A very handsome bed, brass top rail and corners	6.75
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Pictures, Easels, Screens, Music Cabinets, Dressing Tables, Shaving Stands, Ladies' Desks, Odd Chairs, Tabourettes, Brass Stands, Onyx Tops, Parlor Tables, Rugs, Chamber Sets, etc.

Everything Included. No reserve.

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We would impress upon your mind the necessity of attending this sale **AT ONCE.**

Benedict's White Palace.

Goods will be stored and delivered Christmas Eve or Christmas Morning.

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CAPTAIN CLOSE

BY CAPTAIN CHARLES KING.

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CONTINUED

"Flew like what, you gibberin' idiot? The only bullet-hole in the hull square that hasn't been here for six weeks is the one in that wuthless mule there. You dam cowards ran for shelter an' let your pris'ners loose; that's plain as the nose on your face. I don't care for the pris'ners—that's your bus'ness; but what I want's our mule. Lieut. Lambert," he continued, addressing his silent junior, "I'm as ready as any man to fight for the flag, but for six months now I've been sittin' here furnishin' posses to back up these fellers makin' arrests all over the country, because them was my orders. I haven't seen a nigger abused. I haven't seen the uniform insulted. I haven't seen a sign of kuklux; nothin' but some contraband stills. I've obeyed orders an' helped 'em to make arrests of people I don't personally know nothin' about, an' you see for yourself they dasn't lift a hand to hold 'em. I'm tired o' backin' up such a gang of cowards, an' I don't care who knows it. March the men back to camp, sir. I'm goin' after that mule."

VI.

With the going down of that evening's sun Lieut. Newton Lambert had finished his first day of company duty in the sunny south, and found himself commanding the temporary post of Tugaloo. The responsibility now devolving upon him was the only thing that enabled him to resist an almost overwhelming sensation of depression and disgust. Marching at route step back to camp, he had held brief and low-toned conference with Sergt. Burns and learned something of the circumstances that led up to the events of the day. "Old man Potts," said the sergeant, was a character. He owned a place half-way over towards Quitman and so near the county line that nobody knew whether he rightfully belonged to Quitman or to Chittomingo. When he was "wanted" in one he dodged to the other. Two of his sons had been killed during the war, and the two younger were prominent both as citizens and "skylarkers," for "there was no mischief or frolic going on they weren't mixed up in." Sergt. Burns didn't believe in kukluk thereabouts, but the colored folks and the deputy marshals did, and so the soldiers were kept "on the jump." Old man Potts had "cussed" Parmelee off his place two weeks previous, but had ridden in to Quitman and reported himself to Brevet Lieut. Col. Sweet, commanding the two-company garrison there, and said any time he or his boys were "wanted" just to say so and he would come in and account for himself and them to an officer and a gentleman, but he'd be damned if he'd allow that sneak Parmelee on his premises. Then he had had high words with the marshal of the district himself. His boys had harmed no one, he said. They were full of fun, and perhaps of fight—he wouldn't own 'em if they weren't; but they did not belong to the kuklux—if there were anything of the sort around there at all—and they only fought when interefered with. They might have expressed contempt for Parmelee, but that wasn't law-breaking. The marshal told him that very serious allegations had been laid both against him and his boys, as well as against friends with whom they forgathered, and warned him that arrest would follow if more "outrages" occurred; and the result was that only the interference of Col. Sweet prevented a shooting scrape on the spot. Ever since then Parmelee had had some one watching the movements of Potts and his boys. There was a young lady over at Clayton's plantation to whom one of the boys was devoted, and Parmelee's spies reported there was to be a dance there. That's how he came to go over to Buccatubbee with the squad, but they only got Harry Potts and two of the Scroggs boys; Barton Potts wasn't there. They were riding home to Quitman county after the dance and "making some racket, as young fellers will, and Parmelee laid for 'em on the road." They were brought into the jail by Sergt. Quinn and the squad and there left to Parmelee and his people. As for the rest, the lieutenant knew as much as the sergeant, except that "old man Potts" with his boy Hal suddenly rode into camp just after Mr. Lambert had walked away, and the old man had given Capt. Close a piece of his mind, after which he and Hal with a couple of friends rode back townwards. All the shooting that took place was probably a feu de joie to the accompaniment of triumphant yells.

It was a fact that when old Potts with his friends, not more than half a dozen all told, came riding in to offer bail for the boys, armed only with the customary revolver, they were followed towards the jail by a party of inquisitive and interested townspeople, at sight of which array Parmelee's posse on duty at the jail had fired one volley from that building and then rushed for the shelter of the cellar under the meeting house. They had killed Potts' mule and wounded another, in exchange for which the Pottsites had ridden off with the first two animals and all the prisoners they saw. There was no one to claim the latter, and old Potts had coolly offered the former to the inspection of Capt. Close; one proved to be government property, the other Parmelee's. "I'll just bawrow these two to take us back home, an' then you gentlemen can have 'em as soon as you'll send for 'em; but you'll hardly expect us to call again, after the reception accawded us law-abiding and peaceable citizens to-day." This was the majestic conclusion of Potts' remarks to the surprised but stolid captain. Then they rode away, and, crossing probably at the ford, made a circuit back through town, where they doubtless had a Tugaloo jubilee with their friends and fellow-citizens, to the continued alarm and dismay of the bell-ringers in the meeting house, until warned that the troops were coming, when they deliberately withdrew across the railway track, firing off a parting salute and a volley of the characteristic southern vocalisms known to fame as the "rebel yell." This was injudicious. It was well enough to ride away in company with prisoners whom nobody claimed or appeared to care to hold, but they should not have rejoiced thereat with riot and ungodly glee. It was human and by no means divine. It gave the opposition too much to tell about in the startling reports that went broadcast over the north that very night and appeared with lurid headlines in the morning papers on the morrow.

Parmelee had not been seen from the moment of the initial appearance of Potts and party until he came scrambling into camp on a borrowed mule. Later that afternoon, when matters had measurably quieted down, he made his way westward in time to tell at the state capitol his story of the riot to his properly indignant chief, while, all alone, Capt. Close was jogging over to Potts' on the "day accommodation," little dreaming of the ill-repute in which he and his youthful subaltern would stand before the unthinking of their northern fellow-citizens on the morrow; for, as was only natural, the deputy marshal had squared accounts with Close by laying the blame for the escape of the prisoners, the peril of the beleaguered posse, and the riot and insurrection in Chittomingo county upon the captain and his lieutenant, who, he said, though wearing the uniform and holding the commission of the United States, had refused to come to the aid of the officers of the law.

"I ought to be back by nine o'clock," was the message the captain told Corporal Cunningham to take out to camp; but Cunningham was the ingenious youth who first accosted Mr. Lambert on his arrival that morning, and Burns had nearly shaken the life out of him when he heard the story the men were passing from lip to lip. Cunningham was a young fellow with a better opinion of himself than his employers seemed to entertain, and, though fairly educated in the public schools and in a business college of his native city, a fondness for Bowery life and association with Bowery boys had undermined his usefulness. He enlisted after losing his situation, and, coming to Close's company when clerks were hardly to be had at any price, was put into the company office instead of the awkward squad. Then came a vacancy among the corporals; the young fellow, being a new broom, had swept clean, and was so helpful about the books, papers and the like for six weeks that Close gave him the empty chevrons, and gave Burns abundant cause for another outbreak of blasphemy. There might have been some way of licking Private Cunningham into shape, but there was none whatever of reforming Corporal Cunningham. He was not all bad, however, for by evening he began to realize the extraordinary solecism of which he had been guilty in the morning; so he was actually ashamed to go near the lieutenant, and never even repeated his message to Burns until nine o'clock had come and the captain hadn't. Then Burns went over to the lieutenant's tent, where the youth sat wrapped in his overcoat, trying gloomily and with stiffened fingers to write some letters by the light of a single candle.

"I suppose, sir, the captain meant to ride the mule back himself. He could have got to Potts' place before six and back here by eight, easy. 'Tisn't likely they'd ask him to stay to supper. I'm only afraid of his gettin' into a row, and him all alone."

"I wish he could have been content to send for the mule instead of going," said Lambert. "Any of the men could have gone, I suppose."

"Well, sir, the trouble is that he'd have had to send the men on mule-back, or else pay their fares over on the cars. The captain has a pass, and it doesn't cost him anything; and he's afraid to let the mule be gone over night. It's mighty easy losin' 'em among all these niggers, and they might charge it up against the captain's pay. The captain has stuck close to camp so far as these night posses have been concerned, but he'd hunt the whole state for a lost blanket or bayonet. And he always goes alone—and gets what he's after, and he's had no trouble worth mentionin'; but that fellow Potts was impudent to him to-day, and he was slow 'bout seein' it at first; now, though, he's got his mad up and gone over there to get the mule and satisfaction both; that's what I'm afraid of, sir. He lashed Parmeleee to-day for bein' a coward, and—beggin' your pardon, lieutenant—though the captain aint much on military, he fires up like a flash at anything like insult to the flag."

"Do you think it advisable to send after the captain?" asked Lambert, after a moment's reflection.

"There's no way we can send, sir, 'cept afoot or behind a four-mule team in an army wagon. We only had that one saddle mule."

Lambert stepped to the tent door and looked out. The sky was overcast and the darkness thick. A wind was rising and whirling the sparks from the cook fire over by the road, and from the pipes of the men sitting smoking and chatting in little groups about camp. Some had come to him at nightfall and sought permission to go in to the village, and he had felt obliged to refuse. After the events of the day it seemed wisest to hold them at camp, and he had so informed Sergt. Burns. As he stood there now looking uneasily about, first at the dark threatening sky, then at the darker shadows about camp, Lambert thought he caught sight of three or four forms, vague and indistinct, hurrying along the bank beyond the fire.

"Who are those men?" he asked.

"I don't know, sir. I warned the company to remain in camp. I'll see." And Burns turned quickly and made a run for the opposite end of the company grounds. Some of the men started up and stood gazing expectantly after him, and the chat and laughter suddenly ceased. The shadowy forms had disappeared; so, by this time, had Burns. Then there came the sound of his powerful voice, out by the road:

"Halt there, you men! Come back here!"

Then followed a rush and scramble in the bushes, and the sound of footfalls, rapid and light, dying away in the darkness. Then some low laughter and comment among the men. Then Burns came back, and, without waiting to report, sternly ordered: "Fall in!"

Knocking the ashes out of their pipes and buttoning their overcoats—a thing they might have overlooked before the lesson of the day—the soldiers slowly obeyed the unusual summons. Burns got his lantern and quickly called the roll. Four men failed to respond. Leaving the company still in line, the sergeant hastened to the tents for the absentees. Two of the number were found placidly sleeping. Two were away entirely—Privates Riggs and Murphy.

"If I'm not mistaken I saw three shadows," said Lambert, as the sergeant made his report. "What would the captain do if he were here?—send a patrol?"

"The captain never had a night roll-call, sir; but he wouldn't send a patrol. That's only a good way of not ketchin' men, unless they're too drunk to run. It wouldn't be of much consequence, only for that man Riggs bein' one of 'em. He's a troublesome case. If the lieutenant approves of it, I'll sent Sergt. Watts and a couple of good men without arms. They can find whoever's out. What I don't like about it is that somebody jumped the fence into the Walton place."

"The old homestead across the road?"

"Yes, sir. There's been some trouble between the captain and the Walton family. He ordered the men never to enter the inclosure on any pretext, the old lady made such a row 'bout it."

"Who lives there? Surely they ought to welcome our sending responsible men over to drive off our renegades."

"Well, I don't know 'bout that, sir," said the sergeant, with a nervous laugh. "If there's anybody on earth the captain's afraid of, it's old Mrs. Walton. She's a terror. Nothin' of the unprotected female about her, sir, though she and her daughters live alone there. Both her sons were shot during the war; one was killed, and the other's in Havana—or Mexico; said he'd never surrender, and won't come home. I reckon they're pretty hard up there, sometimes, but you should see how the old lady rides it over the captain, sir. I wonder she hasn't been over to pay you a visit. Shall I send after Riggs and Murphy, sir? It's like sendin' good money after bad. They haven't a cent, either of 'em, and if town was their object there's no use in their goin'; nobody would trust 'em."

Then came interruption—the sound of a horn, on ordinary tin horn, too, floating through the dark and muttering night.

"That's her, lieutenant. That's the old lady herself. She reads prayers reg'larly at half-past nine every night, and some of the niggers are out yet. They used to have a conch shell that sounded pretty, but Parmelee said they had to sell it. They've had to sell pretty much everything, tryin' to keep alive."

Again the sound of the cheap and despised tin. Lambert recalled it as a necessary concomitant of the street boy and straw rides about the Christmas holidays, and its summons, he thought, was never to prayer; it called for many a lively malediction.

"Send Sergt. Watts, if you think it advisable," said he, briefly. "I'm going up on the road a moment."

Again the blast of the horn, short, staccato, imperative, and then an impatient, querulous voice at the north end of the porch—a voice calling: "You, Elinor! you wuthless black gadabout! wh' ah you?"

And as Lambert scrambled up the steep path and reached the road another voice, low, tremulous, eager, close at hand, whispered: "Oh, I thought you'd never come! Hyuh! quick! Leave the money, shuah, and the pail, t'maw'ow night."

And then, with a rustle of feminine garments, bending low, a slender, girlish form shot across the beam of lamplight falling from an east window. Another form, also feminine, scurried away from the hedgerow and something came rolling out into the roadway, clinking against the stones. There was sound of voluble reprimand and flustered explanation at the north end of the building, a quick, kitten-like patter of little feet up the rickety old steps in front and in an instant the girlish form seemed perched on the window sill. There a second or two it hovered, motionless, until a door slammed around at the north side of the house. Then in popped the slender figure, out went the light, and but for the sigh and complaint of the night wind in the rustling branches of the old trees about the veranda all was silence at Walton hall.

VII.

It was after ten when Capt. Close returned, and barely 11 when he again set forth. This time a sergeant and ten picked men went with him, nobody but Close knew whither. "I may be gone two days, lieutenant," said he, in the laborious use of the title which among regulars "to the manor born" had long been replaced by "Mr.;" and had not Lambert asked for instructions none probably would have been given. Of his adventures during the day he said not a word. He brought back the mule, and that was enough. The first thing Lambert and Burns knew of his return was the sound of his voice at the wagon, informing the guard that he wanted coffee and something to eat. Then, paying only vague attention to Lambert's congratulations on his safe return, he told Burns to get a detachment ready at once, then disappeared within the dark interior of his tent, leaving Lambert standing in some embarrassment and chagrin outside. "Looking to see if his strong box is all safe," whispered the first sergeant, as he came up. "It's under the boards—under his cot—and he never lets anybody come in, not even the marshal."

It was full five minutes before the captain reappeared. He struck no light meantime, but could be heard fumbling around in the darkness. When he came forth he had some papers in his hands. "We'll go to your tent, sergeant," he said. "Your desk is handier. How've you got along, lieutenant?"

"Two men are out, sir; Riggs and Murphy—"

"Dam blackguards, both of 'em—'specially Riggs; almost the oldest soldier in the company, too," said Close, wrathfully, seating himself at the desk and beginning to arrange the papers for signature.

"I had been told I should find some splendid old oaks among the rank and file," hazarded Lambert, after a pause, and thinking his commander should give some directions in the case.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Constipation

is a disease which afflicts over 75 per cent. of the American people. It is a dangerous disease because it not only poisons the blood but causes heaviness, oppression, and dulls the intellect. Then follow chronic headache, loss of appetite, slow digestion, nervousness, bad breath, dingy complexion and low spirits. It will eventually bring on liver and kidney disease in some incurable form. But sufferers from this dreaded malady are speedily

Cured by

Warner's SAFE Cure and Warner's SAFE Pills. Leading physicians the world over, have acknowledged this fact, and thousands of people throughout the land have testified to it.

Warner's

SAFE Cure puts a stop to backaches, headaches, constipation, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, tired feelings and sleeplessness. It builds up the exhausted system. It is a sure cure for liver and kidney complaint in any form, and the only remedy that has ever been able to cure Bright's disease.

If you are feeling the need of such a remedy, you cannot do better than try this king of remedies, the great

Safe Cure

JOS. HORNE & CO.

HERE'S A CHANCE!

We are giving gilt edged chances right and left this week, in all lines In dress goods, for instance, we have cut a whole line of imported novelties, and a line of high grade checks and cheviots and velours, which have always cost $1.25 to $2.00 a yard, and marked the whole lot at

Fifty Cents a Yard.

This includes some of the best lines we have sold.

What do you think of getting David and John Anderson's Scotch Ginghams, in rich dark colors, for 12½c a yard?

What do you think of getting Choice Fancy Silks, the dollar-a-yard silks, for

60c a yard?

Velvets, Too—

The best of velvets, which we have rightly called bargains at $2.00 and $3.50 a yard, are costing now

$1.25 a yard.

It is a big clearing out we are having.

If it's a jacket for the daughter or for the wife, you can save your car fare by coming up and buying of us now. Stylish tailor made boucle jackets worth ten dollars,

cost $5.00.

Silk lined misses' coats of the very swellest designs which were selling for $10, $12, and $15, cost $6, $8 and $10 If you can't come up, ask for one to be sent on trial.

Why are these so cheap? Because we are getting room for the greatest display of Holiday Goods we ever carried. Our store is worth visiting now, just to look at, if you like to look at pretty things.

We do business by mail, very well. Write us for a catalogue.

Penn Ave. & Fifth St.,

PITTSBURG.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

THE INDEPENDENT CO. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

Will Not Perform Miracles But It Will Cure.

DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE cures nervous prostration. Not miraculously, but scientifically, by first removing the germs of disease, and then supplying healthy nerve food, increasing the appetite, helping digestion and strengthening the entire system. Desperate cases require prolonged treatment as shown by that of Mrs. M. B. Reed, of Delta, Iowa, who writes: "As the result of a lightning stroke, the physicians said I had a light stroke of paralysis, my limbs would all draw up. I would have throbbings in my chest that seemed unendurable. For three months I could not sleep and for three weeks did not close my eyes. I prayed for sleep, and felt that if relief did not come I would be dead or insane. I took Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and the second night slept two hours and from that time on my health improved; slowly at first, but steadily and surely. I took in all 40 bottles, and I cannot express how grateful I am, for I am now perfectly well, and have taken no medicine for over four months." Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by druggists on guarantee that first bottle benefits or money refunded.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.....

Book on heart and nerves free. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props, Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by F. E Seaman.

$2.50 CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO.

DAILY LINE BETWEEN

Cleveland and Toledo.

Via "C. & B. LINE"

Steamers "City of Buffalo," (new) "State of Ohio" and "State of New York."

DAILY TIME TABLE, SUNDAY INCLUDED AFTER MAY 30.

Lv. Cleveland, 7:30 P. M. | Lv. Buffalo, 7:30 P. M.
Ar. Buffalo, 30 A. M. | Ar Cleveland, 7:30 A. M.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Take the "C. & B. Line" steamers and enjoy a refreshing night's rest when enroute to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, New York, Boston, Albany, 1,000 Islands, or any Eastern or Canadian point.

Cheap Excursions Weekly to Niagra Falls.

Send 4 cents postage four tourist pamphlet.

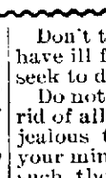
W. F. HERMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agt. T. F. NEWMAN, Gen'l Manager.

CLEVELAND, O.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.



SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

Your Stomach Distresses You

after eating a hearty meal, and the result is a chronic case of Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, or a bilious attack.

RIPANS TABULES

Promote Digestion, Regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Purify the Blood, and are a Positive Cure for Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, and all other Diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Liver and Stomach. They act gently yet promptly, and perfect digestion follows their use.

Ripans Tabules take the place of an Entire Medicine Chest, and should be kept for use in every family.

Price, 50 Cents a box. At Druggists, or by mail. RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., New York.

Sugges ions for those in Search of Health

Get rid of the bondage of habit.

The use of condiments in your food such as pepper, spices, too much salt, do not nourish but create an abnormal appetite.

In many diseases it is not good to partake of too much animal food.

If you are ill it is better to lay aside the use of pork, tea and coffee.

Do not eat or drink when over heated or angry.

Eat slowly. It is not well to drink while eating.

If you wish to increase your fat and flesh drink freely of water.

Do not neglect bathing, and rub the body after a bath until the skin is warm and red.

Have a regular time for rest and eating.

Keep your feet warm, and head cool.

If you are inclined to be melancholy sleep on the right side.

Don't talk against anyone. If you have ill feelings against any person seek to do them a kindness.

Do not think evil of anyone. Get rid of all of your evil suspicions and jealous thoughts. Cast them out of your mind as you would a viper, for such thoughts will injure your disposition, weaken your body, and ruin your health.

Do not listen to gossip against your neighbor, and remember there is something good that you can say of every one.

Do not worry about that which you can not help because it can do you no good, and do not worry about that which you can help because if you can help it you should do so and then you won't have anything to worry over.

Cultivate a cheerful, pleasant disposition, and you can be more easily cured of any disease that may afflict you.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES DO.

Dr. Kutchin makes the first object of his life to heal the afflicted; the second, to get a well-deserved reputation as a healer of diseases among the people; the third, is to earn a modest compensation in order to properly care for himself and family.

He does all that he agrees to, and oftimes more, and when failure does occur it can always be traced to carelessness, imprudence, or overwork on the part of the patient.

He deals candidly, liberally and honorably with all alike, taking advantage of none as to condition or circumstance.

Last, but not least, he cures after all methods but his have failed.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EX. U. S. SURGEON.

Specialist in Chronic Diseases.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES NOT DO.

He does not frighten people into doctoring by holding up a plea of a speedy death before their eyes. He does not urge the sick to take treatment when he knows them to be incurable. Neither does he by false pretenses hold the sick under his care month after month while doing them no good.

He does not persuade helpless incurables to doctor out the last month of their lives, or give up their last dime for medicine.

He does not take patients under a so-called false guarantee pretending to charge only for medicine and taking whatever amount he can get, or make the object of his life to extort money from the sick.

HUNDREDS OF SO CALLED INCURABLE CASES CURED!

Thousands of Men All over the country are being slowly bled to death year after year owing to the vital fluids passing off with the urine (water). They feel all run down, dragged out and whipped of energy and ambition, but are all unconscious of where the true cause of their trouble lies. Seeking relief from the family doctor, they are treated for Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Heart Troubles or Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, but to no purpose. They try patented nostrums, but these disappoint them. These sufferers may be of all ages, from mere boys to advanced life, but the majority are middle-aged married men who have worked day and night, as you might say, for years and years. If such will come to the Doctor, and bring a bottle of their urine, he will show them the cause of their trouble.

The Chronic Afflicted in order to have the skill of the Noted Specialist, must either go to such specialist, or the Specialist must go to them. Statistics show that among all chronic sufferers, not more than one in five hundred ever go to the larger cities to receive treatment; this fact is owing mainly to: The terrible dread the sick have of leaving home and going into the turmoil, noise and confusion of a great city, and the worry and exhaustion incident to travel. Also the great expense of the trip and the unreasonable prices charged for examination and treatment. It is a notorious fact that chronic diseases are so distinct from acute ones that the regular practitioner, as a rule, wants nothing to do with them, and if satisfied with his income, will frankly say so, hence the necessity of the specialist; and that he shall put himself where those patients uncured by their Family Doctor may see him and receive first-class treatment, although unable to visit the city to secure a like quality of skill. The fact that a city specialist visits your county seat, and receives and prescribes for patients at your best hotel does not in the least detract from his skill, honesty, integrity or respectability. For if a man is a gentleman at home he is a gentleman everywhere. Does Dr. Kutchin cure everybody? No! Does he treat every case that goes to him? No! But he does cure a greater percentage of cases accepted for treatment than any specialist of our acquaintance. His business has assumed such gigantic proportions in Ohio that he has found it an absolute necessity to confine his work almost entirely to this State. This enables everyone under his care to communicate with or see the Doctor on short notice at all times.

☞DR. KUTCHIN IS NO STRANGER IN THIS COUNTY HE HAS BEEN MAKING REGULAR VISITS HERE FOR THREE YEARS.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—In all obscure diseased conditions DR. KUTCHIN requests the afflicted to bring a sample of urine for free analysis. This should be the first passed on arising. Let the afflicted remember that Dr. H. LESTER KUTCHIN visits this country regularly every month for the convenience and benefit of his patients. He can be consulted FREE of CHARGE in his private parlors at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, Dec. 24, '96

ORRVILLE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29.

Consultation, Examination and Advice, Free.

Return visits made every 28 days

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS. O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WANTED TO SEE THE WORLD.

Brooklyn Boys Call Upon the Authorities for Assistance.

Three lads, all of the age of fifteen years, called at the mayor's office Tuesday evening and begged for shelter for the night. They were drenched to the skin, having ridden all the way from Mansfield in the rain. They gave their names as William Flagg, Edward Wells and Arthur Williams, and said their homes were in Brooklyn and that a desire to see the world had caused them to leave. They had seen enough and were now returning home, having been on the road for about two weeks. They were given a supper—the first food they had had in 24 hours, and fire was lighted in the city prison that they might dry their clothes. The boys spent the night there and resumed their journey homeward this morning. Transportation to Alliance was furnished by the trustees, and Mayor Schott gave them a letter suggesting to the authorities that they be given a lift in the direction of home. At Mansfield a tramp, who had been traveling with them against their desire, succeeded in exchanging his dilapidated garments for those of one of the lads, and also got their little store of money.

BETS ON M'KINLEY.

Horace Dunbar Makes Public His Decision.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—Horace Dunbar, proprietor of the Gibson house, stakeholder of most of the big bets made on Kentucky, has given out his decision as follows:

"1—Where any party bet that McKinley would carry Kentucky he loses, as McKinley did not carry the state, having carried only 12 of the 13 electors. The unit of the bet is the state, which is 13 electors. A failure of one is as fatal as any other part of the 13

"2—Where a party bet that McKinley would carry a majority of the electors of Kentucky he has won.

"3—In all bets where the word McKinley was used or the word Republican also Bryan or Democrat, they are construed as synonymous terms, and under the first term, and will be governed accordingly.

"4—Where any party has any objection to the above decision he must file with me a written protest, in which case I will notify the other party. Then all parties must agree to my final decision."

Geo. B. Cox had $30,000 up on the written proposition "that more of McKinley electors would be chosen than Bryan electors in Kentucky." Cox thus wins all his bets. It is understood that sporting men all over the country have been waiting for Dunbar's decision and will abide by it.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly

A Chance to Make Money.

In the past three months I have cleared $660.75 selling dish Washers. I did most of the work, my brother helped some. I expect to do better next month, as every dish washer sold advertises itself, and sells several more; I don't have to leave the house. People hear about the dish washers and send for them, they are so cheap. Any lady or gentleman can make money in this business, as every family wants a dish washer. Any of our readers who have energy enough to apply for an agency can make from $8 to $10 per day. You can get full particulars by addressing the Mound City Dish Washer Co., St. Louis, Mo. Try it and publish your success for the benefit of others. C. A. D.

A Good Investment.

On receipt of 10 cents, cash or stamps a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular Catarrh and Hay Fever Cure, (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to demonstrate its great merit. Full size 50 cts. ELY BROTHERS,

56 Warren street, New York City.

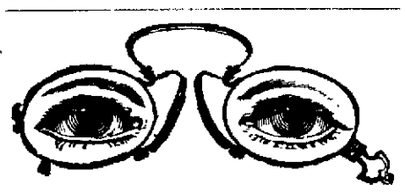
I suffered from catarrh three years; it got so bad I could not work; I used two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm and am entirely well; I would not be without it.—A. C. Clarke, 341 Shawmut Ave., Boston

Marry This Girl Quick.

I saw in your paper that a 13 year old boy made a $1.25 the first hour he worked selling the Perfection Metal Tip Lampwick, I ordered a sample and went to work and the first week I cleared $10, the second week I cleared $1.25 I expect to run up to $25 a week in the near future, as the Perfection Metal Tip Lampwick makes such a beautiful white light and does away with smoky chimneys and bad odor and saves oil, it is easy to sell. If you wish to try it send 13 two cent stamps to Miss A. M. Fritz. Station A, St. Louis, Mo, and she will send you sample outfit. This is a good way to make money around home.

Miss Tina W.

After hearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis Fleck, of Anaheim, Cal., purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now as enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist, Opera Block



If Your Eyes

Pain, smart or water, it is their pleading for help.

SPECTACLES!

No matter if somebody does try to dissuade you, Yours is the pain and danger. We do not charge anything for examining the eyes—if your eyes need medical attention we frankly tell you.

OPTICS IS OUR SPECIALTY!

We guarantee you a fit, and at moderate prices. You will find us permanently located at **No. 1 W. Main St.,** where we would be pleased to have you call when you want spectacles fitted scientifically. Best Lenses and frames fitted to the face.

C. C. MILLER,

The only exclusive optician in Massillon.

NO. 1 W. Main Street,

Over Crome's New Dry Goods Store.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Dec 8

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 97@98c, No. 2 red, 95@96c; spring wheat, 96@97c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, old, 30@31c; No 2 shelled, 29@30c; old high mixed shelled, 28@29c; mixed ear, 29@33c, new No 2 yellow ear, 26@27c.

OATS—No white, 25¼@25½c; No. 2 white, 24@24½c; extra No 3 white, 22½@23c; light mixed, 21@22c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $11.25@11.50; No 2, $10.20@10 25; packing, $7 00@7.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, $8.00@8.50; wagon hay, $14 00@15.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 45@50c per pair; live chickens, small, 30@40c; dressed, 10@11c per pound; live ducks, 60@70c per pair; dressed, 11@12c; live turkeys, 8@9c per pound; dressed, 12@14c; live geese, $1 00@1.25 per pair.

GAME — Pheasants, $4.50@5.00 per doz.; quail, $1.40@1.50 per doz.; rabbits, 25@30c per pair; squirrels, 15@20c; wild turkeys, $1 50; whole deer, 10@12c per pound; saddles, 15@16c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 26c, do creamery, 26@27c; Ohio fancy creamery, 22@23c, fancy country roll, 17@18c; low grade and cooking, 8@10c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York, full cream, 11¼@11½c; new Ohios, full cream, 8@8½c, late make, 9½@10c, Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 11½@12c; limburger, new, 9½@10c Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11½c; Swiss, in square blocks, 11½@12c

EGGS — Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 23c; seconds, 18@20c; storage 17@18c

PITTSBURG, Dec 8

CATTLE—Receipts on Monday, 10c cars on sale; market dull; prices 10@15c lower supply today light, market steady. We quote the prices as follows: Prime, $4.50@4 60 good, $4.20@4.30; tidy, $3 80@4.00; good butchers', $3.60@3 85, fair, $3.25@3 60; feeders, $3.60@3.90; bulls, stags and cows, $2 00@3.40; bologna cows, $5.00@15.00; fresh cows and springers, $20.00@45.00

HOGS—Receipts on Monday were heavy; market ruled dull and lower; today receipts fair, with hogs held over, making 15 double-deckers on sale, market very slow We quote Prime pigs, $3.40@3 50 best light Yorkers, $3.30@3 35, medium weights, 3 25@3 30; heavy, $3 00@@3.20; roughs, $2.00@2 75

SHEEP—Supply on Monday fair, 15 cars on sale, market slow and 10c lower today receipts light; market about steady We quote prices as follows Prime, $3 90@3 95 good $3 25@3 40, fair, $2.50@3 00, common $2.00@2 50, culls, $1 00@1 50 Lambs—Choice, $4 70@4 90, common to good, $3 50@4.50, veal calves $5.50@6 25, heavy and thin calves $3 00@4 00

CINCINNATI, Dec 8.

HOGS—Market active and higher at $2 55@5.25 Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 3,500 head

CATTLE—Market strong at $2 15@4 50 Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 300 head

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep weak at $2 00@3.35. Receipts 700 head shipments 500 head. Lambs—Market weak at $3 00@4 25.

NEW YORK, Dec 8

WHEAT—Spot market inactive No 1 hard 69½c

CORN—Spot market dull, No 2 29c

OATS—Spot market dull No 2 24½c

CATTLE—No trading European cables quote American steers at 12@13c per pound dressed weight, sheep at 8@8½c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 7½@8c

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market quiet but firm feeling Sheep, $2 00@ 50 common $4 25@ 00

HOGS—Market demoralized at $3 25@3.50

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Market reflects the influence of Congress. Leaders in speculation say prices are not likely to decline much this month and first trading is on long side for short time. Cuban talk is expected to be discounted The indication in sugar is bullish on heavy bidding by large traders. Talk is very bullish on Erie. Activity is expected in U P as a result of bringing the question to the point by the President. The market was strong and with few exceptions was very active. Sugar shows great strength, also W. U. and General Electric.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Wheat sold lower today than it did yesterday and did not recover. At one time the decline was 1¾c and it was nearly that at the close Liverpool came lower and foreigners were sellers. Nothing affected the market so much as the expectations that the government report on winter wheat tomorrow will be very bearish. One prediction is that the December condition will be put at 97, the highest since 1892. The Orange-Judd Farmer estimates the area 5% larger than last year. There were bids here for cargoes and possibly something might have been done, but the vessel rate has been dumped. Freight agents were asking 3 cents from here to Buffalo and shippers bid 1¼ only on the basis of 2¼ cents. The bull circumstances today were the very large clearances. There was quite a drop in British consols as a result of the new Turkish situation, but as foreign markets did not advance on wheat bulls did not take flight at the fluctuation of the English securities. The light shipping business widened the December and May spread 3½ cents.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
Dec.	76¾	76¾	75⅝	75⅝
May	80¼	80¼	79⅛	79⅛
July	74½	74⅞	73⅞	73⅞
Oats.				
Dec.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
May	21¼	21¼	20⅞	20⅞
Corn.				
Dec.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
May	26	26	26	26
Pork				
May	7 95	7 95	7 90	7 92
Jan.	7 60	7 60	7 57	7 60
Lard.				
May	4 07	4 10	4 07	4 07
Jan, ...	3 87	3 87	3 85	3 85

Cash Wheat, 75⅝
" Corn 27½
" Oats 17⅞
" Pork 6 85
" Lard 3 72.

TOLEDO, Dec. 9.— [By Associated Press]—Wheat 92¾.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, December 9 1896

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel	90
Rye, per bushel	34-35
Oats	16-18
Corn	25 26
Barley	45
Wool	8-12-15
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$4 00
Timothy Seed	$1 10-$1 35
Bran, per 100 lbs	70
Middlings, per 100 lbs	75
Hay, (old)	$10 00-12 00
Hay, (new)	$6 00-$8 00

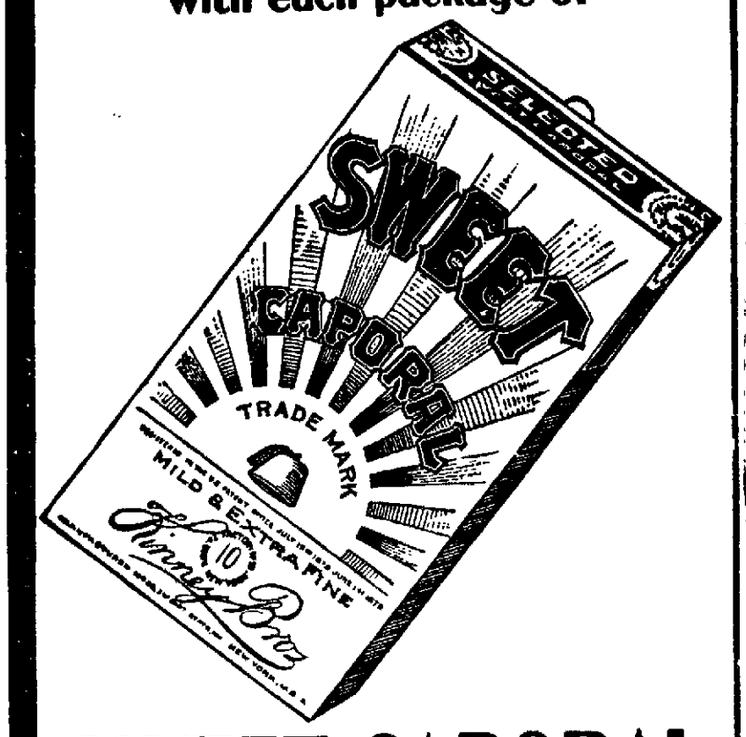
PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	13-15
Eggs, per dozen	16
Lard, per pound	5
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	06
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	8
White beans, per bushel	$1 25-1 50
Potatoes, new	20
Onions	35-40
Apples	20 25
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live	18-20 apiece
Chickens, spring, dressed	9
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5
Salt, per barrel	90-$1 20

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

FREE BUTTONS!

AN ELEGANT BUTTON FREE with each package of



SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE

A COLLECTION OF BUTTONS

WITHOUT COST.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whisky nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer, and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what what they need. 50 cents per bottle at Baltzly's drug store.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of Philip Moganthaler, late of Stark County, O. deceased Dated the 9th day of November, 1896.

ROBERT H. DAY, Administrator.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Martha Barnett, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 16th day of November, 1896

ROBERT W. MCCAUGHEY, Administrator

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation sick headache. 25c at druggists.

The Finest Line of——————

HOLIDAY GOODS

We have ever shown is now being opened, and——————

At Prices Lower than Ever before

The assortment is varied, containing many Choice Novelties not to be seen elsewhere.

We Have Devoted the Entire North Room, on Second Floor, to this Display

Don't fail to look through—We may have just what you want. Take Elevator.

Special Dress Goods Sale at 37½ Cents a Yard.

Great Value, some of them Worth 75c to 85c a yard.

Special Sale on All Wool Blankets.

Ladies' and Children's Jackets and Capes,

All have been reduced, for instance, elegant Jackets worth from $15.00 to $20 00 now $9.80.

HUMBERGERS' Double Store.

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